FBIS DAILY REPORT

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FATAH ISSUES STATEMENT ON POPULAR REVOLT IN W. BANK

NC061720 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 6 May 80

[6 May political statement by Fatah on the popular revolt in the occupied homeland]

[Excerpts] Our people are currently confronting the Zionist occupation of our homeland, using all means approved by international legality to fight occupation, foil the self-rule conspiracy and the Camp David agreements and rout the settlers from our Palestinian Arab land. The heroic military operation in the heart of Hebron--which was carried out by your brothers the Fatah heroes, who are standing steadfastly, stubbornly and courageously inside the occupied homeland alongside our people's masses--gave this popular revolt a great momentum and affirmed that armed struggle heads the list of the methods of fighting and resisting the Zionist occupation of our homeland.

The Palestine national liberation movement, Fatah, [words indistinct] affirms the following:

1. The popular revolt in the occupied land is now being met by the ugliest methods of oppression and suppression on the part of the Zionist enemy. Therefore, while pledging to our people to escalate our armed struggle in the occupied land, we note that this battle that our people are waging against the Zionist enemy is not only in defense of the Arabism of the land and people of Palestine but also in defense of the Arabism of the Arab nation and its future. This makes it incumbent upon the masses of our Arab nation to stand alongside our brothers in the occupied land and to give all forms of aid to the popular revolt therein.

2. The Arab regimes, particularly the steadfastness and confrontation states, are called upon to act on the Arab and international levels in support of our people. Any hesitation to take part in this crucial battle endangers not only our people but also these regimes and weakens the entire confrontation against our Arab nation's enemies--the U.S. imperialists and the Zionists.

3. The support for our people from our allies and friends in the socialist, Islamic and nonaligned states has become a necessity. We have great confidence that these friends and allies will always be with us in our confrontation of our enemies.

5. We ask the UN secretary general to instruct the UN bodies to do their duty in exposing the process of suppression, oppression and deportation to which our people in the occupied homeland are being subjected and to stop all forms of suppression and oppression, particularly deportation and colonization.

While saluting our people's heroic masses for their popular revolt, the Palestinian national liberation, Fatah, reaffirms that it will maintain and escalate its armed struggle against the Zionist enemy on the basis of strengthening the Palestinian national unity and protecting the unity of the Palestinian people--wherever they exist--under the leadership of the PLO, the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

BREZHNEV, AL-ASAD, 'ARAFAT TO HOID TALKS IN BELGRADE

ID070930 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0750 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Kuwait--The Kuwaiti AL-ANBA' today says that the leaders of the Soviet Union, Syria and the PLO are to hold a summit meeting in Belgrade tomorrow after taking part in the funeral procession of the late President of Yugoslavia Tito.

It attributes to "informed" sources in Paris as saying that the summit of Presidents Leonid Brezhnev, Hafiz al-Asad and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat is to be preceded by a "lengthy bilateral" meeting between the Soviet and Syrian leaders to discuss the latest developments of the Middle East crisis, the Egyptian-Israeli-American Camp David agreements and developments in the internal security situation in Syria.

It adds that President al-Asad will be asking Brezhnev for "unlimited Soviet support to confront" the Camp David parties. The paper in the same report says that the Soviet leader is to have a meeting with the new South Yemen leader, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, "to discuss developments as seen by Aden and the means of developing Soviet support for South Yemen."

PRIME MINISTER SUAREZ TO MEET WITH 'ARAFAT IN RIYADH

ID051030 Madrid Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] According to Palestinian sources in Damascus Prime Minister Suarez, who will arrive in Riyadh today, will have a meeting with leader of the PLO Yasir 'Arafat in Riyadh.

Before leaving Damascus Adolfo Suarez and President of Syria Al-Asad signed a joint communique which clarifies Spain's stand in support of the Palestinian people and the efforts of the Madrid Government to contribute to peace in the region.

PALESTINIAN DELEGATION HOIDS ROME PRESS CONFERENCE

ID061409 Milan L'UNITA in Italian 25 Apr 80 p 18

["Gi.C." report on Palestinian national council delegation 24 April press conference in Rome: "Palestinians Disappointed with Italy's Slowness vis-a-vis PLO"]

[Text] Rome--"We are often asked to define our relations with the state of Israel but nobody asks Israel to give a clear definition of its borders. We must, therefore, accept the definition of them given by Dayan when he said that the border lies wherever an Israeli soldier stops." Khalid al-Hasan, who together with three other representatives of the Palestinian national council is in Italy for talks with our country's political forces, illustrated to journalists the results achieved during the visit.

The delegation, which also includes Muhammad Khalifah, Ibrahim Sus and Salwa Abu Khadrah (a woman belonging to the general secretariat of the Palestinian Women's Union) arrived the day before yesterday in Strasbourg at the invitation of the Arab-European Parliamentary Association. The mission is part of a larger group whose aim is to visit other European capitals--London, Paris and Bonn--with the intention of exerting pressure on the European governments so as to secure formal recognition of the PLO and for an EEC initiative with respect to the Palestinian issue. The four representatives of the parliamentary groups of the Italian Socialist Party, the Christian Democratic Party, the Italian Republican Party, the Proletarian Unity Party and, yesterday afternoon, the PCI.

What was the subject of the conversations? The answer came from Muhammad Khalifah, chief of the teaching sector of the Palestinians living in Syrian camps and member of the Palestinian national council: "We asked for an initiative to be taken outside the framework of the Camp David accords, based on the UN resolutions, especially Numbers 3236 and 3237. This is our point of departure because it defines the PLO as the Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative and because it ratifies our right to self-determination and to create an autonomous national state on our own territory." Why do you reject Camp David, one journalist asked? "Those accords," Muhammad Khalifah replied, "negate the very contents of the UN resolutions and deny the Palestinian people any rights."

A European intervention could prove very important in resolving the problem politically, the Palestinian representatives added.

The outcome of the conversations with the governing parties cannot have been very exciting, irrespective of formal recognitions. Khalid al-Hasan said that the delegation "heard about the difficulties concerning PLO recognition which have emerged within the government coalition."

There was an absolutely firm reply concerning the problem of relations with the terrorist organizations. "The PLO neither has had nor has now any relations with any terrorist organization, including the organization called the Red Brigades," Muhammad Khalifah said.

BAHRAIN

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON U.S. MIDEAST STANCE

GF051555 Kuwait AN-NAHDAH in Arabic 3 May 80 pp 20, 21

[Interview granted by Bahraini Foreign Minister Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah to correspondent 'Abdallah ash-Shiti in Bahrain prior to the amir of Bahrain's official visit to the UAE--no date given]

[Excerpts] Question: Does Bahrain support the suggestion made by some fraternal Arab states that the president of the Egyptian regime be allowed to return to the Arab fold and relinquish the Camp David policy that has resulted in his isolation among the Arabs and an impasse with Israel?

Answer: If we were to support such an idea it does not mean that the Egyptian regime will be able to return to the Arab fold as though nothing had happened. This idea could be feasible and acceptable if an effort is made to adopt a unified stand that does not depart from the Arab consensus.

Our brothers in the PLO do not spurn any interlocutor who supports the Palestinian people's legitimate rights and the establishment of a Palestinian state. The PLO is not opposed to talking to anyone, including nonexterminest Jews, if they are prepared to recognize the Palestinian people's rights and the PLO as the Palestinian people's sole representative. When the Egyptian regime reverts to its belief in and support for these rights and adopts the Arab stand that supports Palestinian Arab rights, it will be a national duty to bring Egypt back into the Arab fold. The question is: Is the Egyptian regime prepared to relinquish its declared stand of supporting the Camp David policy and return to the correct Arab path in confronting the enemy?

I asked Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah about his views on the political and diplomatic vacuum caused by the resignation of his friend and colleague, UAE Foreign Minister Ahmad Khalifah as-Suwaydi, and whether he expects him to withdraw his resignation since current circumstances require his presence at the head of the UAE Foreign Ministry?

He answered: I personally and many others strongly hope that Ahmad as-Suwaydi will withdraw his resignation.

I asked the Bahraini foreign minister, who knows how to hide his answers--when he wishes--behind an intelligent smile: Well, what about the U.S. veto, which the United States is apparently using to oppose the Arab nation's aspirations and the Palestinian people's rights in particular?

A cloud of despondency appeared on his face and he said: What shall I say? Truly, one is hurt and surprised--indeed one is no longer surprised at the conflicting U.S. stands. The veto is the last card for the United States, and it is playing this card to support the seizure by Zionism--represented by Israel--of Arab land and to deny the Palestinian people's rights. It is strange to see that international community in general and the European Community--the United States' principal ally--in particular taking fair or understanding and supportive positions on the Arab's legitimate rights, while the United States hastens to support Israel against these rights. I am expressing my opinion on this matter, and I believe that this U.S. card is about to fail.

The Bahraini foreign minister added: Isn't it strange that U.S. President Carter should recently laud the stance of the United Nations and its 105 members when they opposed and condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan? I, and everyone who supports justice, hope the United States will join the 105 or 106 states that have recognized the PLO as the Palestinian people's sole representative.

At this point, Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifah became heated and declared, commenting on the conflict between the U.S. stance and U.S. interests: When it is a question of denouncing the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the United States and its president declare: "Oh, great!" However, when the United Nations and its 105 members support the Palestinian people's rights and condemn the Israeli occupation, then the United States believes these states are biased. Then the United States regrettably resorts to the veto. It is glad when we denounce the Soviet invasion of Muslim Afghanistan, and at the same time it supports Israel's seizure of the Muslim holy places in Jerusalem.

The Bahraini minister told me that he recently watched U.S. President Carter being interviewed on television by a Briton, a Frenchman and an Italian. Suddenly, during the interview, President Carter was asked an embarrassing question: President Carter, how much longer will the United States continue to stand for Israel's insulting attitude toward the United States? The United States is being insulted by Israel's stand.

Question: What was President Carter's answer, Mr Minister?

Answer: He answered coolly, ignoring the word "insult". He said: We are committed to the right of self-determination and will not recognize the PLO until it recognizes Israel. President Carter did not say on what basis, nor did he--before making such a demand--state that the right of self-determination, in which the United States believes, supports the Palestinian people's right to a free state in their homeland.

The Palestinian people and the Arab people have rejected the Camp David accords and the peace treaty because they do not achieve any of the Palestinian rights. The U.S. gives total, unrestricted and unconditional support to our enemies and uses the veto to oppose the Palestinian people's rights.

KUWAIT

IRAQI-KUWAITI-JORDANIAN SUMMIT TO BE HELD IN BAGHDAD

LD061236 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1722 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Kuwait--The Kuwait AL-QABAS reports that a limited Arab summit between Kuwait, Iraq and Jordan is to be held tomorrow in Baghdad and will be joined by the PLO and the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. It adds in a report it does not attribute to any source that the meeting will discuss the adoption of a unified posture regarding what is happening in the Gulf. However, it does not specify exactly which developments are expected to be debated. It says that the summit will take place between Iraqi President Saddam Husayn, the Kuwaiti Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah, and King Husayn of Jordan. It says that a senior Saudi personality, not named, and PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat may join the talks.

'Arafat arrived in Baghdad today as part of an Arab tour and Shaykh Sa'd leaves later today for Baghdad at the start of a tour including Jordan and Syria, while King Husayn will fly to Baghdad, according to a statement issued yesterday in Amman, on a 2-day visit.

Prime Minister's Departure

LD061424 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1341 GMT 6 May 80

[Excerpt] Kuwait--Crown Prince and Prime Minister of Kuwait Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah today left for Baghdad at the start of an Arab tour to include also Syria and Jordan. He told journalists prior to his departure that he will be holding talks with officials of the three countries about bilateral relations and the means of developing them in addition to discussing the present Arab conditions and the Middle East crisis.

Shaykh Sa'd expressed Kuwait's perpetual readiness "to exert its utmost efforts to strengthen Arab solidarity which is the best weapon to face the challenges and dangers threatening the sovereignty of our nation and our Arab territory."

QATAR

ISLAMIC ORGANIZATION SECRETARY CHATTI ARRIVES 4 MAY

JN042130 Doha QNA in Arabic 2058 GMT 4 May 80

[Excerpt] Doha, 4 May--Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Islamic Conference Organization, arrived in Doha from Kuwait this evening on a 2-day visit to Qatar as part of his current tour of several Islamic and Arab Gulf states. He was received at Doha International Airport by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs His Excellency Shaykh Ahmad ibn Sayf Al Thani and senior Foreign Ministry officials.

In a statement to QNA, Mr Chatti said that tomorrow, Monday, he will discuss with the Amir of Qatar His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, current developments in the Arab and Islamic issues and the role of the Islamic Conference Organization.

AFGHAN ISLAMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES 6 MAY

JN061857 Doha QNA in Arabic 1845 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Doha, 6 May--The Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan, under 'Abd ar-Rasul Sayyaf, arrived in Doha from Abu Dhabi this afternoon.

It is noteworthy that the delegation is currently touring the region's states to explain the Afghan issue and the dimensions of the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan.

OIL MINISTER LEAVES FOR OPEC MEETING 7 MAY

JN070645 Manama Gulf News Agency in Arabic 0630 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Doha, 7 May--Qatari Oil and Finance Minister Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani left for Saudi Arabia today to take part in the emergency OPEC meetings that will begin in At-Ta'if today.

In a predeparture statement, Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz said that the meetings acquire a special significance for they are aimed at charting a long-term strategy that will constitute a new cornerstone for the OPEC's unity and solidarity.

JORDANIAN EDUCATION MINISTER ARRIVES 2 MAY

JN021922 Doha QNA in Arabic 1855 GMT 2 May 80

[Excerpt] Doha, 2 May--Jordanian Education Minister Dr Muhammad Nuri Shafiq arrived in the state of Qatar this evening on a visit of several days. While here, the Jordanian minister will hold talks with his Qatari counterpart to further increase the cultural cooperation between the two countries.

Meeting With Amir

JN031957 Doha QNA in Arabic 1905 GMT 3 May 80

[Excerpts] Doha, 3 May--This morning in his office, His Highness the Amir Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani received Jordanian Education Minister Dr Muhammad Nuri Shafiq, who is currently visiting Qatar.

QNA has learned that talks during the meeting centered on the fraternal relations between Qatar and Jordan and on ways of further developing them in various fields, particularly in education.

SAUDI ARABIA

OPEC EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OPENS IN AT-TA'IF

LD070922 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0900 GMT 7 May 80

[Excerpt] At-Ta'if--The extraordinary conference of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries began its meeting today at 1100 under the chairmanship of Venezuelan Minister of Petroleum Humberto Calderon. The meeting is being held at the Sheraton Hotel conference hall in At-Ta'if.

OIL MINISTER RECEIVES OAPEC SECRETARY GENERAL

LD041158 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1100 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Riyadh, 4 May, SPA--His Excellency Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, the minister of petroleum and mineral affairs, today received Dr 'Ali Ahmad 'Atiqah, OAPEC secretary general, who is visiting the kingdom. During the meeting matters concerning OAPEC and the kingdom's leading role in it were discussed. Dr Yamani gave a luncheon in honor of Dr 'Atiqah at the Al-Furusiyah Club which was attended by a number of officials.

ISLAMIC LEAGUE CONDEMNS U.S. VETO, CARTER

LD032232 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1230 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Mecca--Here is the text of a statement issued by the League of the Islamic World:

The General Secretariat of the League of the Islamic World has followed with anxiety the news about the voting on the draft resolution put before the Security Council by Tunisia concerning the right of the Palestinians to self-determination and to set up an independent state on their own land. The league views with anxiety the American use of the veto when 10 states voted in favor of the draft resolution. The league is not surprised at the hostile attitude of the United States toward Arab and Islamic peoples--an attitude which goes back a long time and is the result of the subservience of U.S. foreign policy to the views of Zionist extremists who control most aspects of American life.

What does surprise the league is the discrepancy between such a policy and the claims of President Jimmy Carter to uphold human rights throughout the world. America has forgotten that the simplest right of the Palestinian is to have the right to determine his own future and to set up his own independent state in the land which has belonged to his fathers and grandfathers for thousands of years.

It appears that the American slogan to uphold human rights was applicable only to Russian Jews--it involved their emigration to occupied Arab land in Palestine. We do not know how far America will go in its enmity toward Arabs and Muslims, and its denial of their legitimate rights in Palestine and Jerusalem.

The league warns America that such an attitude will only make 1 billion Muslims even more determined to assert their unshakeable rights to Palestine and Jerusalem. It reminds America that a nation which has preserved its faith for 14 countries will not disappear or die away. Almighty God has said: "God hath full power and control over his affairs, but most among mandkind know it not."

The American veto will give the Israeli enemy another opportunity to set up more Jewish settlements. It will produce more unrest, destruction and extremism in that region.

UAE

AFGHAN ISLAMIC DELEGATION HOLDS TALKS IN ABU DHABI

JN031349 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1320 GMT 3 May 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 3 May--UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid 'Abdallah met this morning with a delegation of the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan, which is currently visiting the UAE under 'Abd ar-Rasul Sayyaf.

Following the meeting, 'Abd ar-Rasul said that he had briefed the minister of latest developments in Afghanistan in the wake of the Soviet intervention there, as well as on the dangers posed by this intervention to the region's situation. He added that he and the minister discussed the conditions of Afghan refugees in Pakistan and the need to offer aid to the revolutionaries and refugees, so that they can hold out in the face of the Soviet aggression.

The Afghan delegation arrived in the UAE yesterday on a visit of several days as part of its tour of some Islamic states.

Press Conference

JN041521 Abu Dhabi EMIRATES NEWS AGENCY in Arabic 1400 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 4 May--'Abd ar-Rasul Sayyaf, chairman of the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan, has said that the Afghan issue is one which concerns the whole Islamic world, including Afghanistan. The Afghan revolution is an Islamic one, neither Eastern nor Western.

In a press conference held in Abu Dhabi last night, Sayyaf, who is currently visiting the country, said: The Afghan people, with their limited potential, are resisting one of the two superpowers with all its sophisticated weapons.

Sayyaf said that the current tour by the heads of the Afghan Islamic Alliance, which is composed of five basic organizations, is the first tour for the leaders of the Afghan revolution. He said that the tour's goal is to explain the latest developments in the Afghan issue and gain further support for the armed struggle against the Soviet occupation forces.

'Abd ar-Rasul Sayyaf said that he will ask the Islamic foreign ministers' conference, scheduled to be held in Islamabad during the middle of this month, to recognize the Islamic Alliance as the legitimate representative of the Afghan revolution. He denied that the Afghan revolutionaries have received any aid from any country, except for some financial aid offered by a number of Muslim countries. 'Abd ar-Rasul Sayyaf, chairman of the Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan, added that the confrontation of the Soviet invasion eliminated all differences between the various fronts and stimulated them to unite their efforts. He said that the alliance, which he represents and which has been in existence for 2 months, is based on a consultative council which is composed of 35 members. Each of the five organizations is represented by seven members.

Sayyaf has been elected chairman of the Islamic Alliance for one year and Shaykh Sebqatollah Mojadedi has been elected deputy chairman of the alliance. The alliance has formed seven committees to deal with all its various affairs.

Call For Modern Arms

GF060810 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 6 May 80 p 4

[Text] An Afghan rebel leader visiting the UAE appealed to Islamic leaders yesterday to supply his movement with modern weapons to fight against the Soviet invasion of his country. "Our fighters are badly in need of weapons capable of dealing with Soviet air power and tanks," 'Abd ar-Rasul Sayyaf, president of the Afghan Islamic Alliance for the Liberation of Afghanistan, said in Abu Dhabi.

Sayyaf was quoted as saying his movement also rejects western suggestions for the neutralisation of Afghanistan on the Austrian pattern.

YAR

YAR, PDRY LEADERS SPEAK AT ADEN TALKS FINAL ROUND

JN062102 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 May 80

[Excerpts] The final round of fraternal talks between the two Yemeni sides was held today in Aden. At the outset of the talks, brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad made the following speech:

Brother Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani, dear brothers: I and my colleagues are pleased and satisfied with the results of our talks and the official and popular welcome accorded you in your homeland. If anything, all of this indicates our people's legitimate aspiration to achieve their national unity and to rally around their two great revolutions--the 26 September and the 14 October revolutions--and affirms our people's support for all of the fraternal meetings taking place between the officials in the two parts of Yemen.

Dear brothers: This Yemeni meeting in our beloved land has proven what we expected when we began the talks, that it is time, given our people's present circumstances, to take practical, earnest and well-studied steps to achieve the aspirations of our people, who are determined to unify their soil and homeland.

The results of our talks on establishing joint trade and economic projects and on enabling our organizations to work jointly in developing our people reflect the spirit of optimism that we will further promote the achievements of the Yemeni people's revolutions and fulfill their ambitions.

The new reality we are creating today with our own hands for the sake of our people is the solid prelude for the unity of the homeland and a practical step that proves our serious efforts to achieve our people's aspirations.

Any new meeting between officials in the Yemeni homeland must take a further step toward unity. I hope that my coming meeting with brother President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih will be marked by further important steps for our people on the path of democracy, unity and progress.

Brothers, I wish you, in the name of the Yemeni Socialist Party and the revolutionary government, success in achieving our Yemeni people's objectives. Peace be on you.

Brother Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani made the following speech in reply:

Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister, brother members of the southern side: It pleases me and your brothers, the members of my delegation, to again express our thanks and gratitude to you and all officials in the southern part of the homeland for the true fraternal welcome, good hospitality and great effusive sentiments accorded us throughout our stay among our people in this beloved part of the homeland, in Aden, Say'un, Tarim, Shibam, Radafan and Ad-Dali'.

We have felt in talking with you, Mr President, and with other brother officials in this beloved part of the homeland, a sincere response and profound awareness of our people's demands and interests. We have felt that all of us are aware that unity is the sublime objective on which all Yemenis agree and that the achievement of unity through scientific and peaceful democratic means is the correct path, which we are all pursuing.

Through our fraternal meetings, we reached several positive and constructive points, as outlined in the joint statement. All of this should help consolidate the ties between the two parts of our homeland. It should also help in the prosperity of our country and expedite the unity of our people.

We would like to reassert that through continuous fraternal meetings and objective and constructive dialogue we will be able to achieve all of those objectives that seemed impossible in the past, because we are assuming historic responsibility at this stage in our people's history. The grounds for reassurance and optimism is that the two leaderships of our people are fully aware of the enormity of the responsibility and are devoted to performing it.

I am confident that the continuous meetings, whether here or in the north--and I hope, brother President, that the next one will be a meeting between you and brother Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, the president of the northern part of the homeland--will further establish our common views and concepts and remove any implications and ambiguities hindering our progress toward our noble aims.

I would like to express our pleasure and satisfaction with the positive and constructive results we achieved during this visit in the interest of our people in both parts of the homeland and our Arab nation.

May God grant us all success in achieving happiness and prosperity for our people in both parts of Yemen.

Joint Statement

JN061849 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 May 80

[Text of joint statement issued on YAR Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani's 3-6 May visit to the PDRY--read by announcer]

[Text] At the invitation of his brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, brother 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abid al-Ghani, prime minister of the northern part of the homeland, paid an official and fraternal visit to the southern part of the homeland from 3 to 6 May 1980. During this visit, the prime minister visited the regions of Say'un, Shibam and Tarim in the province of Hadhramaut. He delivered a speech in a large public rally, during which he praised the revolutionary achievements he saw. The following statement was issued on the two leaders' meetings.

Acting in the spirit and on the objectives of the immortal 26 September and 14 October revolutions and in honor of the blood of the martyrs and fulfillment of the Yemeni people's aspirations and higher interests in unity, sovereignty and progress; and in accordance with the unity covenants expressed by the Cairo agreement and the Tripoli, Kuwait and San'a' declarations, brothers 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council and prime minister, and Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani met in an atmosphere pervaded by the spirit of fraternity and a sense of the enormous national responsibility concerning the role shouldered by the two leaderships and the officials in the two parts of Yemen in achieving the most sacred and greatest task that our present generation is honored to undertake: The reunification of the two parts of Yemen.

During their meetings, the two brothers reviewed the steps that have been taken to date in implementing the unity covenants. They reaffirmed that the reunification of the homeland is the destiny of the Yemeni people and that continuation of the efforts to achieve reunification by peaceful and correct democratic means will, through the economic and social development that will ensue, enable our Yemeni people to strengthen their national sovereignty, proceed on the path of social development and rebuild their past glory. The reunification will also enable our people to play an effective role in the Arab nation's crucial battle against Zionist occupation and imperialist plots.

The two brothers declared their full commitment to implementing the unity covenants. They also expressed their satisfaction with the steps taken to date on this course. They stressed that this sacred aim calls for further concerted efforts, including the expansion of trade between the two parts of Yemen and the achievement of economic integration, which will lead to the economic, social and cultural development of the Yemeni people. Coordination and the exchange of expertise and information in the field of economic planning for development in the two parts of Yemen are a basic factor in economic integration between them. The provision of adequate guarantees for the investment of national, Arab and foreign capital in economic development projects must also be encouraged.

The two brothers agreed to carry out joint projects in vital economic sectors, such as industry, mining, land and sea transport, and to coordinate development and tourism plans so to achieve economic integration and the cherished Yemeni unity. They noted with pride and satisfaction the steps taken by the joint committees to implement the unity covenants.

They agreed that the committee should continue their work to achieve the tasks entrusted to them as soon as possible. They should also take steps and establish foundations that are compatible with the customs and beliefs of our people and the aims of the September and October revolutions.

The two brothers also expressed their satisfaction with what has been achieved in various fields by the two countries' officials during this visit. They stressed the need and importance of continuing to exchange visits on all levels and of deepening the sense of unity among the one Yemeni people.

The two brothers stressed that coordination between the delegations of the two parts of Yemen in international conferences and forums attended by both parts of Yemen expresses the Yemeni people's common desire to achieve its national aims of freedom and progress and to safeguard national sovereignty and independence. The masses of the Yemeni people in both parts of Yemen, who have fought and are still fighting for Yemen's unity and economic and social development, firmly support their leaders in their efforts to achieve unity, which is rightly considered basic to the stability, peace and prosperity of the region and a stepping stone toward comprehensive Arab unity.

The governments of the two parts of Yemen firmly believe in the Yemeni people's ability to achieve unity and to defend their sovereignty and independence.

The two brothers reviewed developments in the Gulf area, the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean. They expressed their anxiety over the rising tension in this sensitive part of the world. They affirmed the need to keep these areas free of military bases and hostile foreign alliances, whatever they may be, so that the peoples of this region will have a better opportunity to achieve cooperation, security and stability.

The two brothers also stressed that the security of these regions is the responsibility of their peoples alone. Therefore, they rejected all forms of military intervention and aggression against the peoples of the region, including the U.S. military aggression against Iran. They also affirmed their complete rejection of the Camp David accords and the separate peace treaty, on the basis that these accords harm the rights and interests of the Palestinian people and the Arab nation. They stressed that there can be no just and lasting peace in the Arab region without the complete and unconditional withdrawal of the Zionist enemy from all the occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the Palestinian people's full rights to determine their own destiny, to return to their homeland and to set up the independent Palestinian state on Palestinian soil, under the leadership of the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

The two brothers also affirmed the importance of achieving Arab solidarity so that the Arab nation can face all dangers and plots financed by imperialist and Zionist circles. While reaffirming both Yemen's commitment to the resolutions of the Baghdad and Tunis summits and to those of the Arab foreign and economy ministers conference, the two brothers stressed the need to preserve Arab solidarity against imperialism, Zionism and racism, in order to defeat the conspiracies against the peoples of our Arab nation. They also supported the convocation of an Arab summit to discuss the possibility of achieving Arab economic cooperation and integration.

The two brothers reaffirmed their support for the fraternal Lebanese people in their struggle against the continuous Zionist attacks on southern Lebanon and their efforts to preserve Lebanon's sovereignty, Arabism and territorial integrity.

Regarding the international situation, the two brothers affirmed the Yemeni people's firm principled stand in support of the causes of freedom, independence and progress in the developing nations. They expressed their condemnation of all forms of racism and racial discrimination. They also affirmed the need to continue to support the Nonaligned Movement, whose principles have enabled the Third World countries to preserve their freedom and sovereignty. They considered the Nonaligned Movement a positive factor in international relations and a source of support for world peace and security and for the peoples' struggle for national independence and against imperialism, Zionism and racism.

While praising the results of the Aden meeting, the two brothers expressed the resolve of the leaderships in the two parts of Yemen to continue their efforts to achieve the dream of Yemen and the Yemenis for progress and unity. They also expressed their full satisfaction with this fraternal meeting, considered an important step toward unity.

Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani praised the warm reception and great hospitality accorded him and the members of his delegation during his visit to the southern part of Yemen. He invited brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad to visit the northern part of the homeland. The invitation was accepted with the date for the visit to be fixed later.

[Signed] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, chairman of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister.

Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani

Prime Minister's Return Home

JN061758 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 May 80

[Excerpts] Prime Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Abd al-Ghani and the members of his delegation returned to San'a' this afternoon following a 4-day fraternal visit to the southern part of the homeland, during which he held talks with his brother President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad on the fraternal bonds between the two parts of Yemen. The prime minister also visited several historical and modern cities in the southern part of the homeland.

The prime minister left Aden Airport at 1215 today, where he was accorded a big official and public sendoff headed by brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister in the southern part of the homeland.

The final round of fraternal talks between the two sides was held earlier today.

GHALI SENDS MESSAGE TO SHAMIR ON HEBRON, MAYORS' EXPULSION

NC061945 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1914 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Herzliyya, 6 May--Prime Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil has asked the head of the Egyptian delegation at the United Nations, Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, to participate in tonight's UN Security Council session on the situation in Hebron in the occupied West Bank and the painful events that recently took place there. Prime Minister Khalil has asked Dr 'Abd al-Majid to condemn these events.

Meanwhile, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has sent an urgent and important message to Israeli Foreign Minister Shamir drawing his attention to Israel's measures in Hebron as well as the expulsion of the West Bank mayors. In his message, Dr Butrus Ghali said that these measures were a violation of the Geneva agreements and did not contribute to creating an appropriate atmosphere in the negotiations, which are aimed at attaining an overall peace in the area. Dr Butrus Ghali asked the Israeli foreign minister to draw his government's attention to these facts.

As is known, Dr Khalil and Butrus Ghali are currently in Israel attending the autonomy talks.

KHALIL, BURG DISCUSS TECHNICAL ASPECTS OF NEGOTIATIONS

NC061103 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1030 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Herzliyya, 6 May--At 1115, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil met in his wing at the Acadia Hotel with Dr Yosef Burg, head of the Israeli side to the Palestinian autonomy negotiations. The meeting, which is within the framework of the current intensive talks, is aimed at giving a thrust to the negotiations and at narrowing the gap of differences in viewpoints between the Egyptian and Israeli sides regarding the security issue. Egypt is focusing on the security issue in this round of negotiations on the basis that Israel raises the issue in discussing any aspect of autonomy.

Burg told MENA that the discussions dealt with the technical aspects of the progress of the negotiations.

ISRAELI WORKING PAPER ON ECONOMY REJECTED

NC061622 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1528 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Herzliyya, 6 May--The legal subcommittee stemming from the autonomy negotiations held an approximately 1-hour unofficial meeting today during which some legal points concerning the autonomy powers were discussed. It was agreed that the subcommittee should meet at the level of ambassadors tonight to resume the discussion of this question.

The autonomy economic committee met for 2 hours today. MENA has learned that Egypt rejected a working paper submitted by the Israeli side during the meeting, explaining Israel's visualization of the economic situation under autonomy.

The meeting of the two committees was unofficial because of Egypt's insistence that these meetings remain unofficial until agreement is reached on the formation of a security committee or working group and to allow the work progress of the five subcommittees to parallel that of the security group.

'ALI DISCUSSES DIFFERING POSITIONS ON SECURITY ISSUES

NC061650 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Defense Minister Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali has stated that the Egyptian plan submitted yesterday to the unofficial meeting on autonomy dealt with the internal security of the West Bank and Gaza and the external security of Israel on the basis of the Camp David agreement.

He added that the Egyptian delegation submitted its concept of security based on Jordan's participation in accordance with the Camp David provisions. The Egyptian plan, he said, was drawn up on the grounds that autonomy included the power to form a strong police force capable of maintaining internal security in the West Bank and the [Gaza] Strip. He added that the differences between the Egyptian and Israeli plans were:

1. On the question of internal security, the Israeli side believes security requirements make it imperative that interal security be the responsibility of Israel, whereas the Egyptian side believes that the responsibility for internal security in the West Bank and the sector falls within the powers of the police force to be set up under the autonomy.

2. On the question of external security, Israel claims that the settlements it is building are defensive, but the Egyptian delegation believes that they constitute a violation of the Camp David agreement.

General 'Ali added that the Egyptian delegation stressed that the settlements must be frozen.

He also said that during today's session he refuted Israel's objections to the Egyptian plan and again reaffirmed Egypt's position on this matter. He added that he also explained the Egyptian position on the matter to the Israeli defense minister.

'Ali said that the U.S. side agreed with the Egyptian position on certain points.

The higher committee for the normalization of Egyptian-Israeli relations, he said, will meet next week and the Israel defense minister will arrive in Cairo the day after tomorrow, Thursday, to sign the agreements reached by the normalization committees.

Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali noted that he and Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil would return to Cairo tomorrow.

ISRAEL FAILS TO RESPOND TO PROPOSALS; DELEGATION MAY LEAVE

NC062146 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2100 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] This evening the Egyptian delegation to the autonomy negotiations held a 2-hour meeting under the chairmanship of Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Dr Mustafa Khalil to discuss all aspects of the Egyptian position in the negotiations.

First Foreign Ministry Under Secretary Dr Usamah al-Baz has stated that the Egyptian delegation submitted a complete and comprehensive concept of security during the meeting already held and suggested the formation of a committee or working group to discuss question of security. To date, he said, Israel has not been able to come up with an alternative to the Egyptian proposals or to give a specific concept of security; it only speaks in generalities.

Our correspondent has learned that Israel is still holding consultations to determine its position in this connection.

Our correspondent accompanying the Egyptian delegation to the Herzliyya negotiations says that the Egyptian delegation is likely to return to Cairo tomorrow if Israel does not give a positive reply to the Egyptian proposals.

LINOWITZ QUOTED ON AUTONOMY TALKS SITUATION

NC061039 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1010 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Herzliyya, 6 May--Consultations took place this morning before the informal tripartite meetings which was due to be held among the heads of the Egyptian, U.S. and Israeli delegations to the autonomy negotiations this morning.

The head of the U.S. side, Sol Linowitz, met with Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman for 15 minutes. The Israeli side then met under Yosef Burg, interior minister and head of the Israeli delegation to the negotiations, to discuss the situation before the tripartite meeting.

A bilateral meeting was then held between Egyptian Defense Minister Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Israeli Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman.

Meanwhile, head of the U.S. side to the autonomy negotiations, Sol Linowitz, has said that Egypt's stance has been flexible, since it does not present a position on the basis of either total approval or rejection of everything. Answering a reporter's question about his views on the Egyptian position which was presented yesterday, Sol Linowitz said that in any negotiations each side presents its position and the negotiators attempt to find a common ground.

Answering another question regarding the Egyptian visualization, particularly on the security issue, Linowitz said that the Egyptian visualization embodies Egypt's viewpoint and its interpretation of the Camp David accords. He added that this interpretation is considerably different from the Israeli stand. Linowitz expressed hope that he would be given an opportunity to bring the Egyptian and the Israeli stands closer together in order to achieve progress in the negotiations.

NATIONAL PROGRESSIVE UNIONIST GROUP ISSUES STATEMENT

LD301351 Kuwait AL-WATAN in Arabic 27 Apr 80 p 19

[Cairo special dispatch]

[Text] Cairo--The [Egyptian] National Progressive Unionist Grouping Party held its first general conference this week. It discussed the party's policy and organizational matters. The conferees elected the party's Central Committee and new political leadership.

At the end of its meetings, the conference declared its rejection of the policy of separate reconciliation with Israel under the American umbrella--the policy which has been a main cause for the eruption of the sectarian sedition, the rise in the cost of living and the prevalence of the sycophants' democracy. The conference called for the reconsideration of the economic open-door policy and for the annulment of all the laws that restrict freedom.

At the end of its meetings, the party's general conference issued an important political statement, which it had unanimously approved, expressing the party's line on all issues, particularly the national, democratic and economic issues.

The statement says: Our party has stood fast in the Egyptian political arena. It opposed, and--from the beginning--warned against the grave consequences of the president's visit to Jerusalem and against the method of dealing separately with Israel under the American umbrella. Our party is no longer alone in opposing the policy of normalization [of relations] with Israel and calling for the boycott of the Israeli presence. This has become the policy of all the active forces in the Egyptian political arena, except the leadership of the ruling party. The authorities' insistence on issuing an irregular law like the law of ethics to silence every opposition voice at this particular time is in itself a recognition by the authorities of the irregularity of the special relations between the Egyptian and Israeli governments--the so-called normalization of relations.

The statement goes on to say: We must realize, according to the party's program, that the oil battle in the Middle East is the basis of imperialism's interest in the area and that the oil revenues are very significant and directly affect the fate of the Arab conflict. The program enumerates the positive aspects of the adjustment of oil prices and, at the same time, draws attention to the fact that imperialism has hastened to contain the oil prices and has attempted to use the oil revenues and the class privileges resulting from them to consolidate the class interests which are linked with the West and which seek to stabilize their dealings with imperialism. Imperialism, particularly American imperialism, gambled on these class interests, which are linked with the West, to contain the anti-imperialist Arab revolutionary movement and, particularly, to support the American settlement for the Arab-Israeli conflict and to turn Israel, through "the American peace," into an economic gendarme who will insure that the oil money does not slip from the West's grasp, instead of confining its role to that of a military policeman confronting only the Arab liberation movement.

The statement adds that in order to confront the dangers of the coming phase, "our party's line," must be as follows:

1--To work to overthrow the Camp David agreements. In this battle, our party must act now within the framework of a broad front of forces opposed to the Camp David agreements on the Egyptian, Arab and international levels.

2--To be aware that victory in this main battle does not necessarily mean victory in imposing a comprehensive solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict that would be just and that would meet the Arab demands, particularly the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people. There is the danger that a settlement to the conflict could involve substituting an Arab Camp David for the Egyptian Camp David.

3--Our party must exploit the atmosphere of widescale opposition to the Camp David agreements to achieve two objectives simultaneously:

A. Build firm bases among the popular masses of the Egyptian workers and peasants and the various classes of the working people's forces by emphasizing the link between the various problems from which the masses are suffering, the stifling economic crisis and the question of imposing the democracy of sycophants instead of the democracy of producers;

B. Build a broad national front on the basis of developing the points of agreement with the various political forces which oppose the policy of the ruling party, even if these points of agreement are confined to only one of the important issues we are now facing--the national issue, the democratic issue or the economic issue.

4--The more our party succeeds in building firm bases among the masses through the battle to overthrow Camp David, the more it will succeed in insuring a solution to the national and pan-Arab issue away from the imperialist framework.

5--By virtue of the grouping's representation of all the components of the Egyptian liberation movement in its pan-Arab, social and religious dimensions and our party's efforts toconsolidate interaction among these components, our party will succeed in confronting the dangers of the coming phase and in strengthening its mass presence.

Regarding the question of democracy, the statement says: The party's conference believes that this formal democracy is nothing more than the democracy of the sycophantic groups which grant privileges to their supporters and deny them to their opponents. This encroachment on the citizens' freedoms is evidence of the ruling party's mental and political weakness and constitutes a flagrant violation of legitimacy. The conference sums up the party's position regarding the question of democracy in several demands including:

1--The application of the principle "no authority without responsibility", and the establishment of a parliamentary republic in which the president would be a true symbol of national unity.

2--The holding of general elections under a neutral authority--"an elections committee with constitutional powers"--and on the basis of election from a list [of candidates].

3--The abolition of the constitutional stipulation empowering the president of the republic to issue laws by decree, even given the presence of the People's Assembly, and the rescinding of Article 74 of the Constitution which gives almost absolute powers to the president of the republic and threatens all the provisions of the Constitution.

4-- Insuring that the judiciary is independent of the executive authority and that all forms of extraordinary judiciary is abolished.

5--The revocation of all the sentences passed by the extraordinary courts in political cases after May 1971, be they the sentences passed by the revolutionary court in Case No (1) in 1971 or by the state security courts and the military courts.

In the economic and social fields, the party's first general conference reviewed the results of the economic and open-door policy and discovered that this policy has widened the social differences. Since the society is divided into those who are very rich and those who are very poor, the individual has lost his ability to obtain the commodities and services he needs in an acceptable manner and at reasonable prices. The opportunities for work have become a steadily increasing problem patently threatening the citizens.

The statement says that the conference opposes the restoration of the privileges the state had been giving to foreigners undertaking the construction of utilities, buildings, roads or towns. Giving investors a free hand to exploit a publit utility for 40 or 50 years against a limited return to the country and greater return to the investor is a risk of which we must be aware. Egypt had earlier annulled the electricity, streetcar, and Suez Canal concessions. The conference also opposes the policies aimed at opening the door to Israel to trade, speculate, invest and enter the fields of industry, agriculture, commerce, finance and services, since this makes Israel's hope to substitute its economic control for its military control a real threat.

In the field of foreign policy, the conference calls for:

1. Supporting the Iranian Revolution which has turned Iran into a fundamental part of the anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist front. We also call for an Arab-Iranian dialogue for the adoption of a joint plan to confront the imperialist and Zionist enemy.

2. Restoring the relations with the Soviet Union and the socialist bloc on the grounds that this is a strategic necessity to confront the challenges imposed on us and to achieve our national and pan-Arab aims.

3. We believe that world peace provides the best conditions for the attainment of our aims. Therefore, we must work with all the struggling forces against the cold war and the arms race. We also believe in the UN principles and call for bolstering them and for expanding UN activities to serve the peoples of the whole world and to solve the international problems by peaceful means and not by the use of force and violence.

The conference concluded its political statement by saying:

The grouping party calls upon all the national opposition forces in Egypt to concert their efforts and work by all legitimate constitutional means to:

A. Compel the present government to resign;

B. Form a provisional government of democratic national elements acceptable to all tendencies;

C. Also, the new government should abolish all the laws and conditions that restrict political and democratic freedoms, particularly the Custodianship Law No 38 of 1971, Law No 37 of 1972, Law No 34 of 1972, Law by Decree No 2 of 1977, the Law For the Protection of the Internal Front No 33 of 1978, Law by Decree No 36 of 1959 and Laws Nos 21, 22, 23 of 1959 amending the provisions of the People's Assembly law as well as the state of emergency, press censorship through the press office and the ruling party's monopoly of the press establishments. It also should permit the publication of party newspapers without restrictions or conditions and the formation of political parties unconditionally.

D. Upon the attainment of minimum democratic conditions, new People's Assembly elections should take place on the basis of an election from lists [of candidates] for which all the political and legal guarantees must be provided so as to give all political forces equal rights to contact the masses and explain their programs and views, and so as to prevent police of administrative interference in the elections.

SADDAM HUSAYN RECEIVES PLO'S 'ARAFAT

JN061255 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1245 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Baghdad, 6 May--President Saddam Husayn received here today PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. During the meeting, they reviewed the most significant current developments and events in the Arab homeland, as well as the Palestinian issue.

The meeting was attended by Ba'th Party National Command member Na'im Haddad.

'Arafat had arrived in Baghdad early today on a visit of several days to Iraq.

'Arafat Departure

JN061702 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1645 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Baghdad, 6 May--PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat left Baghdad this evening at the end of a brief visit, during which he held talks with President Saddam Husayn on the latest developments in the Palestinian issue and on the situation in the Arab homeland.

In a statement to INA, 'Arafat said that his talks with President Saddam Husayn included developments in the Arab homeland, particularly the splendid popular uprisings in the occupied territory. He added that his meeting with the President was positive, fraternal and fruitful. He said that the president stressed the importance of the unified Arab stand in the face of the challenges confronting our Arab nation, both inside and outside Palestine, as well as of Iraq's firm stand of support for the Palestinian revolution and the Palestinian Arab people, until they have achieved their objective of liberating their usurped homeland.

Yasir 'Arafat was seen off at the airport by Na'im Haddad, Ba'th Party National Command member and official in charge of the Palestine and armed struggle office, and by a number of the comrade officials in the office.

KUWAITI CROWN PRINCE ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD

JN061645 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1550 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Baghdad, 6 May--Kuwaiti Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah arrived in Baghdad this afternoon on an official visit of several days to Iraq, at the invitation of the Iraqi Government.

His Highness Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah was accorded an official welcome at the airport.

RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim led those who received the Kuwaiti crown prince. Other ministers and high-ranking officials also participated in the welcome.

Meeting With President

JN062020 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1950 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Baghdad, 6 May--President Saddam Husayn received Kuwaiti Heir Apparent and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah here tonight. During the meeting, the two sides held talks on bilateral relations and ways of developing them for the two peoples' welfare. They also discussed the current Arab situation. The meeting was attended by RCC Vice Chairman 'Izzat Ibrahim.

Crown Prince's Interview

JN070744 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0730 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Baghdad, 7 May--Kuwaiti heir apparent and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah as-Sabah has described Kuwaiti-Iraqi relations as close and based on strong foundations.

In a statement published by the weekly magazine ALIF BA' today, Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah added that his current visit to Iraq is aimed at discussing ways and means to develop relations between the two countries in various sectors. The talks, the Kuwaiti heir apparent added, will also touch on the current situation in the Arab homeland and international issues of mutual interest.

Outlining the significance of President Saddam Husayn's national declaration, the Kuwaiti heir apparent said that this declaration represents a positive starting point for remedying the current Arab situation and for drumming up Arab solidarity vis-a-vis the threats menacing the Arab nation's security and sovereignty. He said that Kuwait supports all efforts that aim at discussing the declarationand at adopting it on the pan-Arab level.

Shaykh al-'Abdallah expressed his satisfaction over the implementation of the agreements signed between the two countries 2 years ago, adding that these agreements will acquire a further impetus reflecting the two peoples' aspirations.

The Kuwaiti heir apparent arrived in Baghdad yesterday on an official visit of several days to Iraq.

ROUNDUP OF BAGHDAD IN PERSIAN TO IRAN 30 APRIL, 1, 2, 3 and 6 MAY

NC061352 [Editorial Report] The "Glimpse at Events" section and talks during the above-mentioned period continue to discuss Iran's chaotic situation; the workers and May Day calling on them to ignore the May Day ban; links between Khomeyni's regime and the U.S. Government referring to the hostages' problem as a smoke screen intentionally started by these two governments, citing as proof a meeting between Iranian Ambassador to Kuwait Ardakani with Andrew Young, and discussing how the amassing of U.S. troops in the Gulf poses a direct threat to the Arab countries and not to Iran; the press review sections carry articles and editorials on Iran's domestic situation and in criticism of Khomeyni's regime published in two major newspapers, ATH-THAWRAH and AL'JUMHURIYAH.

During the past week reception has varied between poor to completely worthless from 0830 GMT onwards and the 'letters section' was either completely worthless or with lengthy indistinct passages.

On 30 April a listener from Esfahan writes to cite an incident which took place in Esfahan. He writes that a man accused of being a SAVAK agent was brought into an alley and stabbed in front of his pregnant wife. The wife was also stabbed and the child was removed from her womb and volleyed around the alley.

On 1 May a listener from Kermanshah writes: "Khomeyni says: 'I am commander in chief.' But he doesn't know his left hand from his right hand. He has neither been drafted nor taken a course. He knows nothing of the military situation. We don't know which authority bestowed this position upon him. Because he is illiterate he says: 'I don't want judges, literates, intellectuals, lawyers. Then why do the Iranians send their children to school? They should open up a religious school like 150 years ago and turn the entire nation into religious scholars."

In another part of the letter he writes: "Khomeyni has announced: 'If I give all the Iranian nation to killing, this will not be the one arm of my child who was killed!' This is the person who considers himself to be a Muslim and a follower of Islam."

On 2 and 3 May the letters section is unmonitorable due to very bad reception.

On 6 May the letters' section opens with an announcement complaining of no mail from Iran. [see following item] A listener from Tabriz writes about rigged elections and how the ballots were forged. As an example he cites that "our neighbor, who is a 90-year old woman and who cannot even go as far as the toilet, was taken by force on the day of the elections to the polling station. They put a chair under her and tea and sweets in front of her. They then took her identity card and wrote the name of six Islamic Republic candidates on her behalf."

On the same day a letter from a group of unemployed graduates and students from "former Shahabad and present Kafarabad [infidel country]" complaining about the people who have become "Majlis candidates in Kafarabad but who are not even worthy of sweeping". The writers describe Beheshti as "eman-e chaharshanbe hazrat-e hojjatolkaffar va al monafeqin Ayatollah Beheshti [the Wednesday imam his excellency the scholar of infidels and of hypocrisy, the plague of Allah Beheshti] and Khalkhali as "shaykh satur-e Khalkhali [satur is a large chopping knife]. The letter adds: "Our radio and television is a mullah box which shows the picture of turban-wearers and is subject to a world of censorship, and our president is happy that he has stopped censorship on the mass media, not knowing that as long as he does not have a turban on his head he does not have the right to speak on television."

No Mail From Iran

NC061027 Baghdad in Persian to Iran 0730 GMT 6 May 80

[Letters section]

[Text] Dear listeners, it has been a few days since we have received any letters. This shows that the censorship of Khomeyni's Islamic regime has reached even the letters of you dear listeners. As you know reactionaries are always stupid. It seems that officials of Khomeyni's (?criminal) regime think that by stopping the flow of letters they can hide their disgrace, their scandals and their antipopular policies, not knowing that the masses of the Iranian people can, by any possible means, send their justice-seeking voice to us; not knowing that the thousands of letters received by us are enough to last for many years. But, God willing, the life of Khomeyni's antipopular regime, as you yourself are witnessing, will not last even for a few months. Here's hoping for that day.

ARABISTAN STUDENTS CONDEMN UK POLICE FOR STORMING EMBASSY

JN061941 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1930 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Baghdad, 6 May--The Arabistan Students' League in Iraq has condemned the British police action of storming the Iranian Embassy in London yesterday.

In a statement it issued today, the league said that the British police, helped by the Air Force, carried out the storming operations at a time when negotiations were going on between the Martyr Muhyi ad-Din al-Nasir Group and the British officials.

The statement praised the stoicism of the group's elements, their faith in the justice of their cause and their affiliation to their people, who are suffering from the ugliest kinds of oppression and racial discrimination.

HISTORIANS BACK STAND ON ARAB GULF ISLANDS

JN070800 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0745 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 7 May--Arab historians have reaffirmed their support for Iraq's stand rejecting the continued occupation of the three Arab islands--Lesser and Greater Tunb and Abu Musa.

In a cable to President Saddam Husayn, the historians saluted Iraq's struggle for regaining the islands and Arab sovereignty on Shatt al-'Arab. They also praised the achievements realized on behalf of the Iraqi people under the 17 July revolution led by the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party.

ATH-THAWRAH ON U.S.-IRANIAN DIFFERENCES

JN070855 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0800 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] Baghdad, 7 May--In its editorial today, the newspaper ATH-THAWRAH asserts that the so-called Iranian-U.S. differences are aimed solely at insuring a permanent and constant U.S. military presence that would tighten the siege on the Arab Gulf area and threaten the security, sovereignty and independence of the area's states.

The paper adds that, from the beginning, the Persian clique has been trying to depict the hostage issue as being a revolutionary step and a triumph for the Iranian peoples' uprising.

This clique has exploited Iranian sentiments in order to peddle its well-known plots and racist intrigues. This has been followed by a spate of formal U.S. sanctions against Iran, of which not one has thus far been implemented in any field.

The paper says that one who honestly wishes to confront the United States does not foment problems with the Arab nation nor carry out attempts to occupy Arab land. This land could constitute military, political and geographical strength should a real battle be waged against the United States.

The paper adds: What we have sensed so far is only an expression of hatred for the Arabs and Arabism, a service to all hostile designs against the Arab struggle movement, a solid connection with the Begin-Carter-As-Sadat alliance and a complete readiness to carry out acts of sabotage against the Arab nation.

In conclusion, the paper points out that the secrets of the serious Iranian-U.S. game have been exposed and have started to constitute a real danger to the struggling Iranian peoples, to the world liberation movement, and to the area's security, stability and safety and to the Arab nation's unity and sovereignty.

BUTRUS TALKS WITH U.S. AMBASSADOR ON SECURITY COUNCIL VOTE

NC051247 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 5 May 80

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus held consultations with the U.S. ambassador to Lebanon on the latest developments in the area and in Lebanon.

At 1000 today Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus and U.S. Ambassador John Gunther Dean had a 40-minute meeting.

After the meeting the ambassador was asked whether his government's abstention in voting on Security Council Resolution 467 means that Washington is opposed to its implementation. He said: No, I believe that the U.S. Government spokesman clearly expounded the U.S. stand on the resolution. He said that the resolution should have been balanced, but we found that it was not balanced to the degree we wanted. We support implementation of the resolution.

Dean said: Foreign Minister Butrus and I discussed the situation in the area and particularly in southern Lebanon, because the foreign minister will leave for London this week, and I will leave--probably next week--for Washington for 3 weeks for consultations with the officials there. [passage omitted]

SARKIS RECEIVES CREDENTIALS OF NEW IRANIAN ENVOY

NC061225 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] This morning President Sarkis received the credentials of new Iranian Ambassador Kamal Musavi in the presence of Foreign Minister Fu'ad Butrus and senior protocol officials at the presidential palace and Foreign Ministry.

AL-HUSS MEETS WITH UN OFFICIAL ON S. LEBANON SITUATION

NC051244 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 5 Apr 80

[Text] Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss received at his office today (Leo), assistant to UN Under Secretary General Urquhart. They discussed the situation in southern Lebanon. Attending the meeting were UNIFIL Commander General Erskine, his political adviser (John Holliger) and head of the UN Truce Committee (Anstazi).

At the end of the 1-hour meeting, (Leo) said: We held useful and fruitful talks with the prime minister. You know that the UNIFIL forces are deployed in southern Lebanon at the request of the Lebanese authority to assist in tackling the situation there. This is our objective which we are pursuing. There is no doubt that difficulties exist. There are always difficulties; this is life. We are here to surmount these difficulties in cooperation with the Lebanese authorities.

(Leo) added: I had better not say more. There are details that it is not in our interests to disclose. What I want to say is that there are difficulties and obstacles that we are taking action to overcome.

(Leo) then left for the Foreign Ministry and discussed with Foreign Minister Butrus the UNIFIL conditions in the south in view of the Dublin conference held last week.

DANISH LEADER INTERVIEWED ON EEC MIDEAST VIEWS

NC041447 Paris AFP in English 1435 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Beirut, May 4 (AFP)--Denmark favours having the nine-nation European Economic Community (EEC) propose an amendment of United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 to have it call for Palestinian self-determination, Danish Foreign Minister Kjeld Olesen said in an interview published here today. But he told the Lebanese weekly "MONDAY MORNING", that the EEC will not undertake any initiative concerning the Arab-Israeli conflict before the May 26 target date for Israel and Egypt to agree on Palestinian autonomy. "As long as negotiations are still going on, we do not want to interfere or create an obstacle", he explained.

"It is very important to stress that what Europe does must be more or less in accordance with the views of the United States, Israel and Egypt," Mr Olesen added. "It would not be useful if Europe were to take an initiative which was criticized by all three parties." He said Denmark considered the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) the most representative Palestinian group but has not formally recognized the PLO because that would interfere with the Camp David talks and because the PLO charter calls for the destruction of Israel.

AFTENPOSTEN INTERVIEW WITH MAJOR HADDAD ON ISRAELI AID

LD051025 Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 25 Apr 80 p 37

[Olav Tryggve Storvik undated Marj 'Uyun interview with Lebanese Christian leader Sa'd Haddad: "Haddad: Israel Gives Help and Asks Nothing in Return"]

[Text] Beirut, 24 April--The leader of the Christian militia in southern Lebanon, Major Sa'd Haddad, sticks to his claim that his people had nothing to do with the killings of the two Irish soldiers. The whole thing is blamed exclusively on a Muhammadan family who wanted to avenge a son who had been killed in fighting with Irish soldiers, he claims.

In a 2-hour interview with AFTENPOSTEN in his home town of Marj 'Uyun, not far from the Norwegian battalion's headquarters, Ibl as-Saqi, Haddad admits that his forces are supplied, paid and armed from Israel, but claims that Israel does not attach any conditions to its contributions. Major Haddad has repeatedly accused the UNIFIL forces of not doing their job, by which he means that PLO infiltrators are slipping through the area. To detailed questions of how many PLO infiltrators his own forces have killed or captured his answers are more evasive. Major Sa'd Haddad received us in his office in an old Lebanese military installation in the town. The 43-year-old major was born here, and, together with his family of five daughters between the ages of 4 and 14, he lives in a modest villa on the edge of the town. On the other side of the street the major has a cowshed where he keeps a few goats. Major Haddad is a sturdy, thickset man. He radiates authority and is without doubt a charismatic figure.

The barracks in Marj 'Uyun, where Haddad has his headquarters, are very much the worse for wear. It bears the scars of bullets from different types of weapons and hits by heavier artillery. On the parade ground in front of the headquarters stand a number of vehicles, trucks and tanks.

[Question] Major Haddad, you must have a complicated job. You are both a national politician, the commanding officer of considerable forces and also a local politician. How do you rule this area?

[Answer] I am tired of being forced to be a politician. I am a soldier, a career officer, whom circumstances have forced into politics. I feel that I have many shortcomings, for in politics you have to know all the tricks--especially in international politics. You have to know the tricks and lies that I do not know anything about. I will give you an example: All the politicians in Lebanon--Sarkis, Butrus and so on--know very well that they could not exist without this area. The Syrians will not even allow them to have their own guards outside their houses. They know that they owe their positions to us, but they nevertheless say that we are the cause of all the trouble in Lebanon. And so they are lying.

How do I get everything to work? As far as military matters are concerned there are no problems. Everybody knows who is leader, who is group chief, section chief, and so on. For civilian matters there is a committee in every village which solves the problems.

[Question] Do you tax the population?

[Answer] Yes, a little, but not much. Around 5 percent on goods that enter and leave the area, but that hardly amounts to anything--Only around 10,000 Lebanese pounds a month.

[Question] How are law and order maintained?

[Answer] First of all you must know that we all feel as if we live in one big family. There are ties between us because we all face the same threats. Second, the committee member with military responsibility in each village can solve the conflict on the spot. Fortunately there is not much crime, but when it does happen, we have lawyers who can deal with it.

[Question] Are the killings of the Irish soldiers criminal actions or not?

[Answer] According to Lebanese tradition they are not crimes. We can perhaps set in motion disciplinary measures, but first a "sulhah," a reconciliation between the parties, must be arranged. We cannot change people's mentality overnight.

[Question] How large are your forces, how many men do you have under arms?

[Answer] We are strong enough to defend the area, and we are strong enough for our operations.

[Question] Is the number of your soldiers a military secret?

[Answer] Yes, that it is correct, and that is why I answer evasively.

[Question] What is your connection with Israel? It is claimed that your supplies, money and arms come from there. What does Israel ask from you in return?

[Answer] They ask nothing, and I will not accept any demands either, for we are fighting for our dignity and our freedom. We ask for help from all the countries in the world, but unfortunately we only get it from Israel. If it takes the form of money, we consider it a loan. Some time in the future, when Lebanon's problems are solved, we will repay the money we owe for our soldiers.

[Question] How much money do you get?

[Answer] Around 600,000 Lebanese pounds a month.

[Question] Can the Israelis enter your enclave when they want to?

[Answer] No, they must first ask permission.

[Question] Is it true that you do not have any trained gunners in your forces and that when you use heavy artillery it is Israelis who are in charge of firing?

[Answer] You will have to ask the UNIFIL troops. They say on the contrary that I have the best artillerymen. My forces are founded on the nucleus of the Lebanese Army that was in the area before the war. We first constructed a combined system with the militia, but now they have been fully trained. I regard the whole force as an army.

[Question] It would seem that your people can shoot very well with individual weapons. When we visited the UNIFIL headquarters in An-Naqurah after they had bombarded it we could see that the helicopter engines had been one of their targets. Why did they especially destroy the helicopters, which are used for the evacuation of the wounded?

[Answer] How can I know that that is what they are used for? Perhaps they are used for communication and transporting officers. I have to cut communications. Why did the Irish shoot at my jeep with rockets? They missed by only 10 centimeters while I was sitting in it. They obviously intended to neutralize the force by killing the leader, and that is OK. We were doing the same thing. It was in response to this that we wanted to bombard their headquarters and neutralize it.

[Question] And are you also engaged in war with the UNIFIL?

[Answer] If I was, I would have behaved very differently. I do not regard them as my enemies, and I do not want to wage war on them. My enemies are well-known--they are the PLO and the Syrians. But if the UNIFIL behaves like an occupying force, I will have to change my policy and strategy.

[Question] Why have there been so many incidents between your forces and UNIFIL troops? Is it because the Irish Government recognized the PLO?

[Answer] I think there is a connection here. The day the Irish Government recognized the PLO, the Irish UNIFIL contingent changed its attitude and became more friendly to the PLO. They made infiltration easier for them and had a hostile attitude toward us. I think they got these directives from their government.

[Question] Major Haddad, the press has written that you want the whole of the UNIFIL force out of Lebanon. Is this true?

[Answer] No, what can I do? If they wish to be here, they are welcome to be. I did not ask them to come and I cannot ask them to leave.

[Question] Is it true that you want the Ghanaians to take over the area after the Nepalese brigade that is now returning home--the area which borders on that of the Norwegian battalion?

[Answer] Yes, it is true.

[Question] What do you intend to do when the Ghanaians are deployed in the area?

[Answer] In the case of the Nepalese I gave them a larger area than originally agreed, for I rely more on them than on the other forces here. Their area is the only one so far that is free from the PLO. Even in the Norwegian area there are PLO infiltrators. The Nepalese area is very close to me and it would be very dangerous if the PLO got a foothold there. I will not allow it, and I know that the Ghanaians are not capable of stopping terrorists.

[Question] Would it have been better if Norwegians took over this area, as was originally intended?

[Answer] Yes, they are better than the Ghanaians.

[Question] How many PLO infiltrators have you shot or captured yourself this year?

[Answer] Many.

[Question] Tell me, how many prisoners?

[Answer] Only six.

[Question] What do you do with them?

[Answer] Now and then prisoners are exchanged, in between times they are kept here.

[Question] Major Haddad, at times you make strange decisions. When the Norwegian defense minister visited Tibnine in March, your people fired on a village only 2 km away with grenades. We saw the whole thing. A young girl was seriously wounded and should have been evacuated by helicopter to the Norwegian field hospital at An-Naqurah. But you refused to allow a helicopter to overfly your position. UNIFIL therefore had to use an ambulance, and the girl died before she arrived. What was the intention behind this?

[Answer] That cannot be correct. I have always given permission for the use of helicopters for the evacuation of the wounded. Something must be wrong here. Perhaps the request never reached me. I do not remember, but I am certain that I have always given permission for the use of helicopters for the evacuation of the wounded, even if they fly over our area.

[Question] But what was the reason you fired on the village with grenades at that time?

[Answer] I do not remember the incident, but perhaps the PLO was there just then, and we had to fire.

RED JUNE GROUP KIDNAPS FIVE IRAQI BA'TH PARTY MEMBERS

NC061303 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 6 May 80

[Excerpt] Elements belonging to the Red June organization kidnaped five persons belonging to the Iraqi Ba'th Party in Burj al-Barajinah at dawn today.

BENDJEDID WILL LEAD DELEGATION TO TITO FUNERAL

LD061920 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 6 May 80

[Excerpt] Chadli Bendjedid, the president of the republic and FLN general secretary, will represent Algeria at Marshal Tito's funeral on Thursday in Belgrade. The head of state will lead an important delegation which will also include Rabah Bitat, the chairman of the National People's Assembly.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI COMMENTS ON INSIGNIFICANCE OF MAY DAY

LD021502 Tripoli JANA in English 1412 GMT 2 May 80

[Text] Tripoli, May 2, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--In a statement to the JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY on the 1st May which is called "Worker's Day," Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great First of September Revolution, pointed out "the 1st of May has lost its significance because the workers throughout the world nowadays are living under the slavery of being wage-workers and suffer from exploitation. No matter how improved their wages are, workers are still a kind of slave. As the wage-worker is like a slave for the master, he is in fact a temporary slave as long as he is doing his job in return for a wage from the employer."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi added: "The real liberation of workers is the day they are free from the slavery of being wage-workers and rid of employers whether individuals or governments which suck the blood of the workers of the world, exploit their efforts in production and force them to give up their share of production for a certain wage." "Those who boast every year of defending the workers and their interests, are in reality exploiting and enslaving the workers as well as stealing their share of production. For this particular reason, the 1st May has lost its meaning and has turned into a day when exploiters and bourgeoisie repeat empty slogans to deceive the workers in order to continue exploiting them. Workers from now on should not listen to such hypocrisy and deceptive speeches and therefore they should replace this day by another which represents their real liberation, such as the First of September 1978 when the workers in Libya took over the establishments, factories and production units liberating themselves from the slavery of being wage-workers and employers and becoming the sole owners forever. By doing this, they have destroyed the exploitationist management of the private sector and the bureaucratic management of the public sector and set up the people's management, that of the workers, that of the producers, and got their full share of production which they improved as they became partners and not wage-workers."

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi concluded: "The First of September 1979, the day when the workers formed their people's committees and within their production units they set up production congresses comprising all producers who became partners for control and decision-making, that day is the real one which we should call: 'International Workers' Liberation Day."

AL-QADHDHAFI PRAISES TITO'S ROLE IN NONALIGNED MOVEMENT

LD050946 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0700 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Tripoli, 5 May, JANA--Following the announcement of President Tito's death, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi made a statement in which he said that the movement of positive neutrality and nonalignment has lost one of its founding members--indeed, this is a loss to international peace, nonalignment and the world.

President Tito's death lays a huge burden on the shoulders of the new generation of leaders of positive neutrality and nonalignment.. They must shoulder the responsibility for ending tension in the world which is under the shadow of war, and the safeguarding of international peace. It all lays upon them the task of supporting the peoples struggling for freedom from foreign domination.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi affirmed that it is the duty of the positive neutrality group to intensify its efforts to achieve the aims for which it was originally founded. He added that the world owes much to the positive neutrality movement and its great founders such as Nehru, 'Abd an-Nasir, Sukarno and Tito because they have done much for the sake of peace and freedom in the world.

Concluding, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi said that we, the nonaligned countries, will continue to shoulder this great mission for the sake of mankind. We affirm the solidarity of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah with Yugoslavia and readiness to support it under all circumstances.

ARAB PEOPLE'S CONGRESS APPEALS TO EUROPE ON IRAN CRISIS

LD061856 Tripoli JANA in English 1635 GMT 06 May 80

[Text] Tripoli, May 6, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--The Permanent Secretariat of the Arab People's Congress has made an appeal to all European peace-loving democratic forces, in which it explained that the USA is trying to force Western countries to take the same stand against the Iranian people and by exerting increasing pressure on them to impose economic sanctions on Iran. The Iranian-American conflict is quieter and easy to understand.

It began with Iran's demand for (?extradition) to put him on trial for the crimes he had committed against the Iranian people and its demand for the return of the [words indistinct] out by the shah to America. His crimes have been recognized by the whole world including the U.S. Government which had to refuse the shah asylum when he was on his way to Washington. The shah was shocked at the U.S. decision and expressed his disappointment in President Carter. The secretariat's appeal added that far from understanding the Iranians' just demands, the U.S. administration met these demands by moving its fleet in the region, setting up a task force, using threats and freezing Iranian assets in American banks ranging between 4.5 and 6.5 millian dollars as well as imposing economic sanctions against Iran and calling upon Western Europe and Japan to follow suit.

As for the issue of the Americans held hostage in Tehran, the appeal said this could be understood within the context of the conflict between Iran and the USA. A different course could have been taken to solve it had the U.S. not been so intransigent and determined to deal a blow to the Islamic revolution in Iran.

On the other hand the Carter administration undertook the abortive military landing operation, done on the pretence of freeing the American hostages.

The absurdity of this adventure is now quite evident: Not only has it ridiculed the reputation of America and the American militarism, but it has ended up in American losses totalling 9 dead, scores of wounded and a number of destroyed aircrafts as well. It is also evident that America is calling Western Europe to follow the same adventurous self-destructive way.

The permanent secretariat call went on further to urge the peoples of West Europe to take their responsibilities in stopping America from dragging their governments into these ever-doomed adventures. It added that America is the only country who stands to benefit from an increased Middle Eastern and world tension. This way its monopolies can make away with soley dominating the wealth of the peoples starting with the oil of the Arab Gulf and Iran. And for the purpose of sustaining the insane profits of its monopolies, the Carter administration is pushing Western Europe into a battle out of which Western Europe can get no gains. The interest of Western Europe is fully tied to the security and peaceful flow of trade and economic exchange with the Middle East including Iran, and with the world at large.

At the end of its call, the Permanent Secretariat went on to say that as representative of 150 political, trade and professional organisations [from] all the organized forces in the Arab world, it calls similar organisations in Western Europe to confront the American pressure that is dragging their countries to forge measures antagonistic to the Iranian people. This should hopefully be done not just in solidarity with the Iranian people, but in the interests of the people of Western Europe themselves.

JOINT STATEMENT ON LEBANESE MOVEMENT'S VISIT TO LIBYA

LD061720 Tripoli JANA in English 1627 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Tripoli, May 6, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--Following the visit paid to the Jamahiriyah by a delegation from the Lebanese Nasirite movement headed by the president of the movement between 27th April to 5th May, a joint statement was issued by the Arab liaison bureau of the Secretariat of the General People's Congress.

The two sides affirmed that the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary design against the Arab world requires a positive comprehensive and qualitative regrouping of Arab forces to form a more effective confrontation and to expose the 'Camp David' aggreements in order to put an end to the conspiracy designed against the Arab people in modern history. This stage in Arab history has led to the hoisting of the (Israeli) flag in Egypt in the name of tactics and flexibility adopted by Arab reaction. Despite the different forms assumed by this conspiracy, it nevertheless remains a plot against the Arab world. Therefore, the two sides consider Lebanon the fundamental arena for the Arab-Zionist conflict, which confirms the necessity for certain aims including the Arabism of Lebanon and the unity of its soil, and also for the democratic development of the country for a joint national action to bring about a radical and effective change. The two sides staunchly refuse all attempts carried out by the Zionist isolationists to control and divide the country. They also refuse any call for settlement that jeopardizes the masses' political gains.

For all these reasons, the two sides emphasize the necessity to lay down a revolutionary plan committed to the real Arab popular forces so that the principles of the struggle of the patriotic [passage indistinct]. Two sides refuse any settlement that does not come within the accepted national norms. These rule out any reconciliation, negotiations with no recognition of Zionist state. They both emphasize that the radical solution, either through peace or war, must be based upon the concept that all racialist Zionists must return to their original homelands to pave the way to create a Palestinian state inhabited by its original people.

The two sides expressed their total rejection of all ideas and theories which call for the acceptance of all partial solutions which are imposed against the will of the Palestinian Arab masses who are most concerned in liberation and return to their homeland.

The two sides agreed on the importance of An-Nasir's Egypt in the movement of Arab revolution. They agreed that the popular revolution in Egypt is inevitable necessity and the sole solution to change the current situation and bring down the regime of the defeated Egyptian president. Starting from this understanding, the two sides call upon the masses and honourable forces in Egypt to organize and unite itself to stage a strong popular revolution to uproot the treacherous oppressive regime and bring back Egypt to its natural position in the Arab nation.

The two sides stressed the necessity of supporting the steadfastness of Syria by all possible means to enable Syria to confront the reactionary conspiracy and the Zionist challenge.

The two sides believe the threat against Syria is a threat against all the Arab nation.

The two sides observed that the Grand Al-Fatah's Revolution being the fortress of revolution in the Arab world is a target of the conspiracies designed by the unholy alliance of imperialism, Zionism and Arab reactionary forces. This is proved by As-Sadat's buildup on Jamahiriyah borders. To combat this threat the Arab nation should mobilize all its resources to consolidate the confrontation launched by the Libyan Arab masses against the conspiracies as the Jamahiriyah represents the strategic (?depth) of the Arab nation and of An-Nasir's Egypt in particular. The two sides consider the struggle led by the POLISARIO Liberation Front a legitimate liberation struggle directed against the reactionary invasion and constitutes a step forward towards a comprehensive Arab unity, which can be achieved through popular revolutions led by the masses.

The two sides saluted the progressive Islamic Revolution in Iran and its just struggle against colonialism, Zionism and reactionism.

They also saluted all liberation movements and revolutionary forces in the Arab world and the world as a whole. They hailed their struggle for complete liberation from all forms of racialist colonialism.

The two sides agreed upon the need to strengthen and develop their bilateral relations through a joint complete working plan in all aspects.

They also agreed to shoulder their responsibility in the national revolutionary struggle to achieve their joint goals and the Arab nation's aims in freedom, socialism and unity.

MAURITANIA

NEWS AGENCY HITS NGUEMA STAND ON W. SAHARA ISSUE

AB061223 Paris AFP in English 0647 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Nouakchott, 6 May (AFP)--Equatorial Guinea President Teodoro Obiang Nguema displayed his paltry qualities as a stateman and his ignorance of history when he said recently that Moroccan sovereignty had always extended as far as the Senegal River, the present southern frontier of Mauritania, the official Mauritanian news agency said last night.

It accused Mr Obiang, the nephew and spiritual successor of former dictator Macias Nguema, whom he overthrew after worshipping him, of insulting the Mauritanian people by denying their past and falsifying history.

Lt. Col. Obiang is presently visiting Morocco, whose war against Saharan nationalist guerrillas he supports. Mauritania, which with Morocco divided up the former Spanish colony of Western Sahara in 1978 and occupied it, made peace with the POLISARIO guerrillas last August and ended its occupation.

SUDAN

SUNA: PRESIDENT NUMAYRI ADDRESSES SUDANESE NATION

JN060830 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1745 GMT 5 May 80

["Text" of speech delivered by Sudanese President Ja'far Numayri on 5 May in Khartoum during his monthly "Face the Nation" program]

[Excerpts] [long passage indistinct] When the 25 May revolution pursued the process of development, it was never dependent on funds, but rather on the workers' sweat and toil. This is because development belongs to the workers in as much as the workers are part of development. The Sudanese workers' affiliation with the 25 May revolution was never defined by gains and demands, but rather by joint conviction that the revolution belongs to them.

The gains made by Sudan's workers under the revolution cannot be termed gains, because they are rights denied them by colonialism. They obtained these advanced under the aegis of the revolution, which has been bestowing these to the workers since independence.

The achievements scored by Sudan's workers cannot be considered the results of just legislation or gains or guarantees for the present and future. These are their rights.

The revolution has expanded the circle of the workers' representation. Thus the decision to increase the percentage of the workers' representation in the People's Assembly; thus the decision to enable the workers to nominate themselves in the SSU Political Bureau; and thus the decision of the SSU Political Bureau to refer the recommendations to the conference of the forces of alliance [word indistinct] to study the necessary means for implementing these recommendations. I can say that these rights, and I do not say gains, obtained by the Sudanese workers under the aegis of their revolution are among many.

The desparate attempts by those who yearn for the past and those loyal to bribery, mercenaries and agents for sneaking into the workers' ranks under defunct party and sectarian slogans, are purely desperate, mad and suicidal attempts.

The revolution's concern for the independence of the unionist movement does not at all mean the neutrality of this movement in the battle to build a united Sudan, purged of partisanship and sectarianism. The revolution's concern for the unionist movement is concern for the security of the revolution itself.

Sudan's workers belong to the revolution and vice versa. Intrigues and the driving of wedges stand no chance, just as the attempts at polarization and grouping inside the unionist movement stand no chance. The revolution's concern for national reconciliation emanates from the revolution's concern for national unity. Nothing contrary to this can be true.

The revolution, which has responded to the national reconciliation appeal, will under no circumstances allow certain people to exploit this slogan to dismember ranks, dissipate efforts and waste energies.

The independence of the unionist movement cannot be confirmed without its unity. Any harm done to this unity is done to the revolution's security and the homeland's security.

I tell the rancorous brothers that the nature of their course reflects the nature of their slogans and clearly points out that they do not belong to our time. Their methods are defunct. Their method of inciting people with loud voices is no longer affecting our vigilant masses. Even if someone believed in their method, sooner or later he would realize the extent of their false allegations and lies. Their talk about suppression and laws restricting liberties is the best proof of their lies.

What kind of tyra .y and suppression of liberties is this they are talking about? Had there been any suppression they would not have dared to speak about it openly. Had there been any suppression of liberties, they would not have dared to speak loudly about it. They are like those who claim that their tongues and heads are chopped off, and yet they talk and move their heads. Such allegations can only be subject to ridicule.

Brother compatriots: I have received several letters in this month's mail from Sudanese citizens. The only question that was repeated in hundreds of letters by writers was that about oil in Sudan and when it will be exploited. They ask about the oil quantities and expected revenues. One writer asked when Sudan will join OPEC. Another writer attached to his letter some excerpts from articles published in specialized international economic magazines about oil in Sudan.

I can tell you brothers, honestly and frankly, that I am not so delighted with this [word indistinct] because, praise be to God, we have resources that enable us to dispense with oil. We have resources that can realize our prosperity. One who thinks that oil can bring about a nation's prosperity is short-sighted. What brings about the prosperity of nations are the efforts of the people.

In the immediate future, the primary needs of many countries and peoples will be food-stuffs. The world food crisis is no longer a myth thought about by many countries and peoples; this crisis has become a reality from which many peoples are suffering. Moreover, the political pressure which is brought to bear by one superpower on another is no longer manifested in arms threats, but rather in threats to cut off food supplies.

The United States exercised pressure on the Soviet Union during the Afghanistan crisis, not by talking about declaring war, but by revoking all deals related to wheat supplies. International detente and relations among the small countries are basically founded on the achieving of balance between the capability of producing food and the need to export and import food. Praise be to God, we possess the land and willpower; we own the river, rain and animal resources. We also possess factories that can produce prosperity for us as well as for everyone around us.

Brothers: With all this wealth, our homeland cannot place all its hopes on one source. I have said that if God grants us oil, this will not be a substitute for wealth. Oil will always be a means for developing and utilizing our wealth so that Sudan can be transformed into a paradise for the Sudanese people and the entire world.

If God grants Sudan oil, it will not be an oil country but an agricultural and industrial one. If God grants it oil, Sudan will not need to join OPEC; Sudan will by itself constitute a huge industrial and agricultural organization which believes in integration with brothers and in cooperation with friends. Sudan, God willing, will be an oasis of prosperity for all mankind.

In the current year we will at least see self-sufficiency in oil in western and southern Sudan.

Brother revolutionary free compatriots: Last month, I attended two African summit conferences, in Mombasa and Lagos. In Mombasa, I met the leaders of Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya. This summit was devoted to discussing economic cooperation among the four countries and ways to bring about stability in fraternal Uganda.

With God's assistance, I achieved a formula for cooperation to bring about stability in Uganda. Agreement was also reached on convening a conference to eradicate the pending economic problems among Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania--with Sudan attending the conference as an observer.

At the Lagos summit, I outlined Sudan's viewpoints on the events taking place in Chad. I can sum up these views as follows:

1. Sudan, which does not allow others to interfere in its domestic affairs, also does not allow itself to interfere in the affairs of others.

2. Sudan's relations with its neighbors are governed by good neighborliness and mutual cooperation in a manner not harming the sovereignty of either side.

3. Despite this, Sudan cannot assume the role of an idle spectator to the current conflict in Chad, for reasons that are connected primarily with its own security. The lack of stability in Chad has led to the influx of hundreds of thousands of Chadians to Sudan. This influx represents a threat to security and to the economy.

4. As part of its commitment to the fraternal Chadian people, Sudan took the initiative and exerted every possible and even impossible effort to bring about national reconciliation in Chad among the various factions.

5. Within the framework of these efforts, Sudan has managed to bring about some kind of national reconciliation in Chad, with the former Chadian president and Hissein Habre as partners. This was achieved in the Khartoum agreement. Also a provisional constitution was drawn up in Chad.

Brothers: My sole objective to convey to you the real picture of the painful and bloody events that are taking place in a sisterly neighboring state. We are being influenced by these events on the security and economic levels. That is why we have tried and will continue to try to realize peace and stability in Chad. We have exerted great efforts. We have sacrificed blood and two of our people's martyrs have fallen in Chad.

We believe that a solution to the Chadian issue cannot be reached as long as there is intervention from any quarter in Chad's domestic affairs. [words indistinct] This constitutes a threat to all the neighboring countries, including Sudan.

We call on everyone to take their hands off Chad and to cooperate in order to bring about peace and stability there. We will support them.

Brother compatriots: Until we meet again, thank you very much. May God's peace be upon you.

CHIEF OF STAFF SAYS HEBRON TERRORISTS WERE LOCAL

TA052110 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2100 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] The chief of staff said that the investigation into the Hebron murder showed that the action was apparently carried out by a local terrorist squad from Judaea and Samaria, not by a squad that had infiltrated from outside. The arms they used had been concealed inside Hebron.

During an evening of questions and answers with students of the Qiryat Ono High School, Lt Gen Refa'el Eytan added that the security problem in Judaea and Samaria would not be solved as long as the political problem exists. Lieutenant General Eytan said he respected those who refuse to serve beyond the Green Line, but he recalled that many countries also did not recognize the Green Line borders, and from this it follows that every place beyond the 1967 borders, such as Ashdod, Jaffa and even Ramat Aviv, must receive the same judgment. Thus everyone who claims that he does not want to serve in the conqured territories must be honest with himself.

KNESSET COMMITTEE DISCUSSES SETTLEMENT IN HEBRON

TA061658 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Our correspondent reports that a majority is forming in the Knesset Security and Foreign Affairs Committee against the present formulation of the government's decision to establish a Yeshiva and a field school in the heart of Hebron. The committee will summon cabinet ministers and the Cabinet's legal adviser in order to discuss the government's decision. Deputy Prime Minister Prof Yiga'el Yadin today presented to the committee his appeal against the government's decision. Most of the committee members came out in favor of holding a comprehensive discussion of the decision and its political and legal aspects. Our Knesset correspondent Asher Fisch reports: [begin recording]

[Fisch] You must seriously discuss the government's decision--the deputy prime minister told the members of the Knesset Security and Foreign Affairs Committee today--because the decision is up to you this time, Professor Yadin spoke against the government's decision. He said his objection stemmed from two considerations, a political one and a legal one. The political consideration was that the government was not the one to initiate this decision, rather it was forced by facts in the field. The legal consideration was:

[Yadin] I directed their attention--of course, without going into details--to the fact that, when the Cabinet discussed the issue--as may be recalled, the decision was adopted by a majority of eight to six votes--weighty legal considerations were brought before the Cabinet which might complicate the problem. I do not want to elaborate on this point. I told them I thought it was important to listen to these considerations before making any decision. I do not think the Cabinet got entangled. I think that the Cabinet made a wrong decision--hence, my remark--from both the historic and legal aspects.

[Fisch] Surprising as it may sound, the Knesset committee had not read the Cabinet's decision. When the decision was read, many of the committee members asked questions regarding some points which are not very clear in the government's formulation. Following Professor Yadin's remarks, a procedural debate was held. Knesset members of the opposition as well as members of the Liberal Party demanded that the committee hold an in-depth discussion of the issue by summoning ministers who had favored the decision and the Cabinet's legal adviser, Prof Yitzhaq Zamir.

Herut and NRP Knesset members objected to the summoning of the legal adviser. However, they were in a minority. MK Korfu's objection to defer the debate was also not accepted. Committee members believe the debate will be a lengthy one. So far, there is no majority in favor of the government's decision in its present formulation. Compromise proposals by the liberal Knesset members to establish public institutions--without settling people--in Hebron were also raised at the session. These proposals will be discussed. The debate will apparently resume within 2 weeks. [end recording]

NABULUS MAYOR DEMANDS RETURN OF DEPORTED HEBRON LEADERS

TA061958 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] In a cable to the defense minister, Nabulus Mayor Bassam ash-Shak'ah demands the return of the Mount Hebron leaders who were deported to Lebanon in the wake of the murder in Hebron. Ash-Shak'ah also demands a halt to what he calls the collective punishment against Hebron and 'Anabta.

Meanwhile, the military government today warned Qalqilyah Mayor Amin an-Nasir not to make any political statements. Our correspondent Pinhas 'Inbari notes that Qalqilyah municipality adopted decisions yesterday denouncing the deportation and what it calls collective punishments.

SECURITY PLAN THREATENS TO WRECK AUTONOMY TALKS

Decision to Suspend Talks

TA051159 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1105 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] Yesterday we reported that the autonomy delegations would today hold an informal meeting. It has transpired now that the Egyptian delegation decided to suspend the talks of the working teams until progress has been made on the issue of security in the territories, the bone of contention in the current round of talks. Our correspondent Dan Eshel reports from the Accadia Hotel:

An atmosphere of near crisis prevails in the Accadia Hotel. At the end of the informal meeting held by the ministers, they left for lunch. I asked both the Egyptian Prime minister and the minister of state for foreign affairs whether any progress had been made in the talks. To this noncomittal question none of them replied categorically. Both said: No comment.

In the wake of this, the rumor spread here that the Egyptian delegation had decided to suspend the talks of the working teams until progress had been made on the issue of security. This turned into a fact when the head of the Israeli ministerial team, Dr Yosef Burg, confirmed it. Dr Burg was asked: Did the Egyptians suspend the talks of the working teams?

[Begin Burg recording] It is not true the way you put it. However, the content is true. [end recording]

Did you decide to meet again after lunch? If so, in what forum?--we asked.

[Begin Burg Recording] We are in the midst of the clarification processes at the level of the head of the delegations and in an informal manner among the ministers. We think that perhaps this time the informal meetings could be more fertile than the formal meetings. [end recording]

This morning's talks were conducted in various forums. Initially, the ministerial teams convened--as mentioned--in an informal meeting. Later, Ambassador Sol Linowitz, Dr Burg and the Egyptian prime minister held a closed meeting. Following the 1-hour meeting Dr Burg said:

[Begin Burg recording] We discussed various problems. We also tried to refer to the schedule ahead of us, including the trips of each one of us to all the places; we referred to 26 May--which still remains an important date. There is also the Pentecost [21 May]. We will have to make a technical effort. [end recording]

Meanwhile, when a big question mark is hovering over the talks we keep on waiting for developments. From the Accadia Hotel in Herzliyya we return to the studio in Jerusalem.

Problems Solved

TA051507 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1500 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] The head of the Israeli autonomy team, Minister Burg, said that several of the problems concerning autonomy had been solved at his meeting with Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil. Dr Burg told our correspondent David Essing that some of the working groups will continue their activity and that the Egyptians had not threatened to stop the talks. Dr Burg is now on his way to Jerusalem to report to the prime minister, and this evening he will return to Herzliyya.

Examination of Crisis

TA051642 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] As has been reported, at the autonomy talks Egypt submitted a very extremist program concerning the security arrangements in Judaea and Samaria. According to this program, it will be decided at the autonomy talks where the IDF will be deployed, what the magnitude of its deployment will be and what types of weapons will be used by its units. This program almost brought about the cessation of the autonomy talks at Herzliyya's Accadia Hotel. Our political correspondent Yosi 'Abadi is in the Accadia Hotel. Good evening.

['Abadi] Good evening.

[Announcer] How did the autonomy talks reach a crisis?

['Abadi] Well, at this morning's informal plenary session Egypt submitted a detailed, very extremist program concerning the security arrangements in the autonomy areas. Egyptian Defense Minister General 'Ali spread out maps for the Israeli team, with a comprehensive plan for the security situation during the establishment of the autonomy.

According to this program, the autonomy talks will decide the IDF's deployment areas in Judaea and Samaria, the size of its forces in the field and even the types of weapons its units will use. According to the program, there will be complete supervision over the IDF's movements and the size of its forces. The proposal sets maximum restrictions on the IDF presence in Judaea and Samaria, cutting it down to a small number of units equipped with light arms. Internal and external security matters will, according to the Egyptian program, be in the hands of the autonomy police force, which thus becomes a large-scale army.

The proposal was received with utter shock by the Israel team. The delegation heads met for consultations, and ministers 'Ezer Weizman, Ari'el Sharon and Shmu'el Tamir replied with a definite negative to the Egyptian proposal. The Israeli team met this afternoon for urgent consultations and in this framework several proposals were raised, including the possibility of even stopping the talks if Egypt does not retract its program.

Before this, the Egyptians announced the suspension of the work of the working groups until the security matters are discussed. This suspension of the deliberations was also a factor in the proposal to stop the talks immediately. Dr Burg will meet with the prime minister this evening and report to him about these developments. The two of them will discuss ways to save the autonomy talks.

In the meantime, at a meeting between delegation heads which ended a short time ago, it was decided to reactivate the working groups and again hold an informal plenum tomorrow. By doing this, the way to continue the talks may be found. In any event, this afternoon the talks were at a crisis point and were on the threshold of being stopped given the Egyptian proposal concerning the security arrangements. From the Accadia Hotel, back to the studio.

[Announcer] Thank you. Yosi, right after the Israeli ministerial team's consultations this afternoon, you spoke with the delegation head, Dr Yosef Burg. Perhaps we can hear what was said. [begin recording]

[Question] Dr Burg, what is the situation in the talks now?

[Answer] I will know shortly.

[Question] What did the Israeli delegation consult about now?

[Answer] We amended--to be more precise, we planned--several moves, and I am now going to contact several delegation heads, my colleagues.

[Question] Are the discussions still focused on security matters? Does the suspension of the working groups' work by the Egyptians mean a crisis in the talks?

[Answer] I cannot say that it is a great incentive.

[Question] What did they stop, what did they suspend the talks?

[Answer] They think that this is the most important matter and the other things are not so important; we think that everything is important.

[Question] Did the delegation decide today on any changes in the Israeli position in order to permit the continuation of the talks?

[Answer] There is no need; we have a position. We decided on it a long time ago. It is correct, and we are insisting on this matter.

[Question] What have you decided to propose to the delegation heads in order to make the continuation of the talks possible?

[Answer] For the moment, that we will overcome the moment [last word in English] as it [word indistinct]. [end recording]

Ministers' Views on Crisis

TA051838 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] There was a crisis atmosphere today at an informal meeting of the autonomy negotiating teams after Egypt submitted a far-reaching program. The program was submitted by Egyptian Defense Minister General 'Ali. According to his proposal, a body of the Palestinian self-administration will be established in Judaea and Samaria to supervise the IDF forces' deployment. Minister Burg emphasized that the differences of opinion between the negotiating teams were not sufficient to lead to a suspension of the talks. He added that Egypt did not threaten to stop the talks as a whole and that some working groups would continue to work. In reaction to what was said by the Egyptian minister, Minister Sharon said all the Israeli settlements in Judaea and Samaria were built with security in mind. Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman said the conditions in Sinai were not the same as those in Judaea and Samaria.

Our correspondent Dan Eshel reports that, despite the crisis feeling created as a result of the Egyptian program, the talks will continue.

The Egyptian defense minister proposed that the right of decision concerning the timing of the IDF forces' actions should also be given to that body. The program presented by General 'Ali says some of the Israeli settlements in Judaea and Samaria were not legal and some of them should be removed. A debate would be held on the security necessary for the other settlements within the framework of a committee. The head of the Israeli team to the talks, Minister Burg, said some of the problems of the negotiations were beginning to be solved and that the problem of the working groups was technical, not political.

Egyptian Proposal 'Feeler'

TA052012 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 5 May 80

[Excerpts] Under no circumstances will Egypt agree to giving Israel sole responsibility for internal security in the autonomy areas. The Egyptian prime minister said this an hour ago to our correspondent Ehud Ya'ari. Dr Khalil said the Camp David agreements did not say only the IDF would be responsible for security. Khalil said the local autonomy police force should be composed of police, paramilitary militia forces and a local security service. These forces will be joined by Jordanians and Palestinians, and they will be supervised by Egypt, Israel and Jordan. Egypt, Dr Khalil said, firmly rejects Israel's authority to make arrests in the autonomy areas without a detention order from the [autonomy] authorities. The Egyptians are also proposing that the radar and early warning stations in the West Bank should be manned by Israelis and Jordanians. The Egyptians also say Minister Sharon's reactions to these proposals show that Israel intends to increase its forces in Judaea and Samaria, something which, in their view, contradicts the Camp David agreements. Our political correspondent Elimelekh Ram brings us from Tel Aviv Israeli reactions to the Egyptian proposals:

[Ram] Sources in the Israeli delegation believe the Egyptian position was intended to be a feeler to determine how far Israel is prepared to go. They also believe there is deliberate Egyptian procrastination here, on the assumption that Egypt's chances of scoring achievements will be better after a European initiative on the issue of Resolution 242 and perhaps also after the election in the United States. Despite the polarized opinions, with the vigorous mediation of Ambassador Sol Linowitz, the sides agreed to renew the talks tomorrow within both the plenary, unofficial framework and the framework of the working groups. The question is whether the crisis threatening the talks will be avoided.

Linowitz Comment on Positions

TA060925 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] U.S. Autonomy Ambassador Sol Linowitz says that Egypt did not present its extreme plan on the security issue as a categorical condition. According to him the Egyptian position reveals flexibility although it is clear that the Israeli and Egyptian views of the security issue are substantively different. The current situation in the autonomy negotiations is that each party presents its position on the security issue, and, according to Linowitz, it is possible to determine what the common denominator is and how progress in the negotiations can be made.

This morning Sol Linowitz met with Defense Minister Weizman. Our correspondent David Essing reports that for this consultation Mr Weizman was requested to leave a meeting of the Israeli delegation.

An informal session of the ministers' plenum is supposed to be convening now.

Egyptian Delegation Members' Comment

TA061037 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1000 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Egyptian representatives participating in the Herzliyya autonomy talks said this morning that Israel need not be surprised by the touch plan presented by the Egyptian defense minister on the autonomy's security issue. The Egyptian representatives said that Prime Minister Begin had also presented a tough stand in his 4-point document which said that Israel has an exclusive right to handle the security affairs. The Egyptians stated this in a talk with our correspondent David Essing.

An informal meeting of the minister's plenum began in the Herzliyya Accadia Hotel half an hour ago.

Shock Over Egyptian Plan

TA061631 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 6 May 80

[Excerpts] The Egyptian plan for security in the autonomy is typical of the security of a state, not that of an autonomy. This was stated today by the chairman of the Israeli delegation to the talks, Dr Yosef Burg. Egyptian Defense Minister General Kamal Hasan 'Ali tried to soften the Egyptian position by saying that the plan was looking toward a geographical and not a political solution. However, even these remarks were regarded severely by the Israeli delegation. As for the United States, it expressed its concern about certain parts of the Egyptian plan, as stated by Ambassador Sol Linowitz today.

Our political correspondent Yosi 'Abadi reports on the 5th day of the autonomy talks, during which Israel presented its position regarding the security issues.

[Begin 'Abadi recording] The heads of the delegations are now meeting here at the Accadia Hotel in another round to start summing up the talks. It was Israel's turn today to present its position on security matters. Following the presentation of the Egyptian plan yesterday, the presentation of Israel's stand revolved mainly around rejecting the Egyptian position.

At the informal plenary session, head of the Israeli team Dr Burg stated that the Egyptian plan for security followed lines typical for the security of an independent state and not that of an autonomy, which is the goal of the talks. The general responsibility for security rests with Israel, Burg asserted.

In his remarks, which were defined by the Israeli delegation as brief and to the point, Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman referred to Israeli principles on security. He rejected the Egyptian proposal to take security matters away from the IDF. Weizman emphasized that it was as yet impossible to discuss issues which should be decided upon at the end of the interim period--5 years. Weizman added that the Egyptians should know that things which succeeded in one sphere cannot be applied to another sphere, thus referring to the solution reached regarding the Sinai.

Egyptian Defense Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali tried to soften the plan he submitted yesterday. He said: We did not mean a Palestinian entity with its political and national implications. We were referring to the geographical aspect. The answer to this was: Then things are even worse.

At the meeting Justice Minister Shmu'el Tamir said the Egyptian position created a wide consensus in Israel, as was evident during yesterday's vote in the Knesset. No government or party in Israel would accept the Egyptian proposal. If this is your proposal for the negotiations on the autonomy, then the talks are a waste of time. Tamir said internal security implied that every person will be a member of the civil guard and every mother will be at school [keeping watch]. [sentence as heard] Even As-Sadat said Israel was entitled to the highest security. The Egyptian delegation was actualy going back on the president's statements.

Well, this was the Israeli reaction to the Egyptian proposal which, according to the ministers, shocked the Israeli side. The heads of the delegation are now trying to sum up the talks, which in fact only included an exchange of views. They will decide on the continuation of the negotiations in order to dispel yesterday's atmosphere of crisis. The talks will apparently end tomorrow. [end recording]

Special Forum

TA061946 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] It emerges from the autonomy talks in Herzliyya that a forum is likely to be created to handle the security issue. Our correspondent Dan Eshel reports that the head of the Israeli team, Dr Yosef Burg, will discuss the issue with prime minister Menahem Begin tonight. Israel has so far refused to discuss the issue of security in the autonomy within the framework of a committee. However, the Egyptian delegation today proposed a formulation which may be accepted by Israel. This emerged at the end of a meeting of the heads of the three delegations in Herzliyya this evening.

Egyptian Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil will leave for Cairo tomorrow to report to President as-Sadat on the progress made in the talks. The plenary of the ministers will meet again in Cairo in less than 2 weeks.

GERMAN OPPOSITION LEADER STRAUSS VISITS ISRAEL

Meeting With Shamir

TA060811 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] The head of the West German opposition, Franz Yosef Strauss, said that the Israeli-Egyptian peace merits the support of the international community. In his opinion the establishment of a Palestinian state should be prevented. Strauss said this in a meeting with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. The German statesman also met with Interior Minister Burg yesterday.

Strauss Press Conference

TA061403 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1200 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] West German opposition leader Franz Josef Strauss today conferred with Prime Minister Begin in Jerusalem. At a news conference later Strauss indicated that he disagreed with the Middle East position of the common market powers on some points. Jack Katzenel reports. [begin recording]

[Katzenel] The Christian Democrat leader said the European position contains certain unrealities. It calls for self-determination for the Palestinians at a time when the atmosphere in the Middle East was still acrimonious, and this presented a real security risk to Israel.

[Strauss] I said that the European formula to guarantee at the same time security for all nations involved and the creation of one more state include certain unrealities because--I have the deeply-rooted conviction after my talks--that for the next 5 years--this is the period which is under negotiation now--Israel will not abandon the right of military control for its very own security after the experiences Israel has had. From the viewpoint of security, this (?West Bank) cannot be defended against a hostile environment.

[Katzenel] I asked Franz Josef Strauss whether he would stand up to France and to other European countries on this point if he comes to power in the next elections in West Germany in 7 months' time.

[Strauss] I am not a revolutionary who stands up and fights on the barricades, but I think it's indispensable that the Europeans find a common and not only a theoretical formula together with the Americans. This formula cannot be imposed by force upon the Arabs, but we can also not force the Israelis to abandon the minimum requirements of their security after the experience they have had.

[Katzenel] If the autonomy talks are not successful by May 26 and the European community launches its move to amend UN Resolution 242, would Franz Josef Strauss oppose such a move? He said May 26 should be regarded as a target only, not a sine qua non.

And what about the fact that Chancellor Helmut Schmidt has not yet visited Israel, although the visit had been agreed on in principle since 1977? Strauss criticized his political opponent, but he did not make an unequivocal promise to visit Israel himself if he comes to power. [end recording]

End of Visit

ID061542 Hamburg DPA in German 1449 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Tel Aviv--Bavarian Premier Franz Josef Strauss ended his official 2-day visit to Israel this morning. Before his return he had a lengthy discussion with Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman in Tel Aviv. Details were not revealed.

During his visit Strauss visited sections of the Israeli arms industry, including the secret production center of the Israeli Merkava tank. An Israeli Government spokesman said that Premier Menahem Begin, who received Strauss in the morning for an extraordinarily long meeting, had been "greatly impressed" by his German guest.

WEIZMAN OPENS KNESSET SUMMER SESSION

TA051710 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1510 GMT 5 May 80

[Text] The Knesset opened its summer session today with an announcement by the defense minister, in the name of the government, about the murder in Hebron and about a change in our policy in Judaea, Samaria and Gaza following the murder. Among other things, the defense minister enumerated the domestic and international reasons that have guided policy in the territories up to now, a policy characterized by laying the gound for autonomy. Toward the end of his speech, Minister 'Ezer Weizman said:

[Begin Weizman recording] Let us not compare today with 1929. Let us not compare those days, not even the days of 1948. Let us not even descend to a comparison with the first days of the 1950's. I remember days when I had the great honor of being commander of the Ramat David airfield, when I could not travel through the Wadi 'Ara at night. I remember days when it was difficult to move around inside Israel, before the Sinai campaign and after it. We went to those wars not because our paths were strewn with roses. Therefore, anyone who today, to a certain extent, with all the pain, with all the sorrow and all the regret, makes a comparison and tries to draw any conclusions, any comparisons with 1929, I reject this completely when there is such a splendid army, even when, perhaps, sometimes, it has made mistakes here or there; but it works and acts and lives throughout all of the state of Israel and its borders, 24 hours a day, in the sea, on the land and in the air. There are those who dare to call it names I do not want even to mention here, and these are people who consider themselves to be notables.

So, we are living in 1980. We are living at the beginning of the path to the peace agreement with the Egyptians. We are at the beginning of the path, perhaps, to finding a difficult solution with the Arabs of Judaea, Samaria and Gaza. With all the pain and with all the sorrow and, perhaps, with every mistake here and there in the policy of the defense establishment, for which I am responsible, we are living in 1980, in a splendid period, with a strong nation, with a mighty army, with all the pain and sorrow for the six killed and the injured. Let us continue on the path and let those who, with anger, with rage and with murder are trying to mislead us and divert us from the policy we decided upon--rightly decided upon--in 1979, let them not win. We signed the peace agreement. Let us find the way to defend, to attack when an attack is needed, and to live together in Eretz Yisra'el, Jews and Arabs together. [end recording]

THREE SOVIET OFFICIALS TO VISIT ISRAEL

TA041411 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 4 May 80

[Text] Next weekend a delegation of three Soviet officials will come to Israel to participate in events being organized by the Israel-Soviet Union friendship movement to mark the 35th anniversary of victory over the Nazis. This was revealed by leaders of the movement at a press conference in Tel Aviv. They also called upon the Israeli Olympic Committee to participate in the Moscow Olympic games.

GUINEA

GUINEA'S PRESIDENT TOURE VISITS CHINA

For Chinese media reports on the visit of President Ahmed Sekou Toure to China beginning 3 May, see the Middle East & Africa section of the 5 May People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

GUINEA-BISSAU

PRESIDENT CABRAL TO ATTEND TITO FUNERAL

AB061220 Paris AFP in English 0648 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Lisbon, 6 May (AFP)--Guinea-Bissau's President Luis Cabral will attend the funeral in Belgrade Thursday of Yugoslav President Tito, the Portuguese news agency reported from Bissau Monday. In Praia, it was announced that Cape Verdian Premier Peord Pires would represent the Cape Verde Islands at the funeral. (Other African leaders who so far have said they will attend include Presidents Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, Ahmed Sekou Toure of Guinea and Gnassingbe Eyadema of Togo).

GHANA

FINANCE MINISTER BRIEFS PARLIAMENT ON STATE OF ECONOMY

AB062010 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] The minister of finance and economic planning, Dr Amon Nikoi, said today that the country's economic situation is being contained, and there are prospects that it will get better. He said that at the time the government took over the administration of the country, Ghana had virtually been blockaded by overseas creditors. But the government has taken prudent economic measures to win back the confidence those creditors had in the country. This has resulted in the government being able to contract loan agreements to the tune of over 812 million cedis with foreign governments.

Dr Amon Nikoi was briefing Parliament on the general state of the economy. He said an essential ingredient of the government policy is integrated rural development, with agriculture as its base. Under this policy, farmers will be supplied inputs and will easily obtain credit facilities. Rural banks will be established and there will be a general improvement in the life of the rural farmer..

He said 6 months is a short time to expect some of the government's measures to bear fruit, but he is hopeful of a bright future. Dr Nikoi later answered a number of questions from members. These range from measures to combat the rising cost of living, resuscitating the cocoa, timber and mining industries, and the convertibility of the cedi.

In an answer to a question, he made it clear that the government has no intention to devalue the cedi. On the question of reintroducing the SUL [special unnumbered license] system, the minister announced that a task force of the foreign exchange and import license allocation committee is dealing with the issue, and it is expected to submit its report shortly to the cabinet for a decision to be taken on it. He said many Ghanaians who claim to have foreign exchange abroad obtained their money through foul means. Dr Amon Nikoi said of the total imports of 1,136 million cedis for 1977, about 336 million or 30 percent came under SUL.

On the mining industry the minister said more than 1 million cedis has been voted to the state gold mining corporation and the geological survey department for studies which will lead to the reopening of some of the mines. Asked about what he proposes to do with the timber industry, Dr Amon Nikoi disclosed that a joint World Bank-FAO team is in the country to look at the entire timber industry for the reactivation of machinery and injection of competent managerial personnel.

Asked what measures the government is taking to curb the high inflationary trend in Ghana, Dr Amon Nikoi said steps are being taken to reduce the size of the budget deficit. On the AFRC [Armed Forces Revolutionary Council] monies which the Limann administration inherited, Dr Amon Nikoi said records indicate that the amount stands at over 31 million cedis. This is made up of confiscated assets, a little over 28 million; special suspense accounts, 2 million; recoveries from CMB [Cocoa Marketing Board] committee reports, 574,142 cedis and 9,000 cedis proceeds from confiscated properties. The statement is yet to be taken on an amount of 2 million cedis in the frozen and forfeited accounts.

OFFICIAL MP CALLS FOR REDUCTION IN MILITARY EXPENDITURES

AB060830 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] At the armed forces commission of inquiry in Accra, the government has been asked to come out with a clear-cut national defense policy with regard to the state of the economy. This is contained in a memorandum submitted yesterday by the MP from (Nzima) east, Dr (Apon Ocran). He said the primary aim of establishing the armed forces is to protect the territorial sovereignty of Ghana from external aggression. But since the past 23 years, there has been no threat of any external aggression, it is necessary that military expenditure should be cut. This could be done through a reduction in the intake of new applicants, and it should automatically reduce the foreign exchange needed to import military equipment.

Dr (Ocran), who served in the navy for 30 years, suggested that the excess funds saved could be used to create favorable conditions of service in the armed forces. It could also provide amenities for the rural population. He said armed forces personnel should be made to fit into the society by attachment to government agencies so that they can perform certain basic functions in times of emergency. As a contribution to the building of the economy, (?trades men) in the forces should be made to provide services to the public and charged according to approved rates.

LIMANN RECEIVES CHAIRMAN OF PAN-AFRICANIST CONGRESS

AB062022 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] The chairman of the Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania, (Mr Vuvuski Mackie), has described the recent attempt by the authorities in South Africa to modernize their apartheid policy as a fuss and a propaganda stand. He said the move will not solve anything since it does not deal with the fundamental issues of apartheid. Rather, it will strengthen the Africans in their fight against the obnoxious apartheid policy.

Mr (Mackie) was speaking during a courtesy call on President Limann at the castle today. He said he is in Ghana to brief the president on the current situation in Azania. Mr (Mackie) expressed the belief that Ghana would continue to assist the people of Azania in their fight against racism and oppression.

Replying, President Limann repeated Ghana's opposition to apartheid policy and assured the people of Azania of Ghana's continued support. The minister of foreign affairs Dr Chinebuah and Mr (Hebert Labebe), member of the Central Committee of the Pan-Africanist Congress, were present.

COMMENTARY DEFENDS LIMANN'S ECONOMIC POLICIES

AB061606 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 6 May 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] Ghanaians, irrespective of their political affiliations, are generally agreed that the nation is passing through a most critical stage in her history. Never before has her fortune--political, social and economic--been so badly damaged. This situation rightly calls for a deep commitment on the part of all citizens to contribute positively to the noble, although arduous, task of lifting the nation out of its ruin. Accordingly, many were those concerned citizens who heaved a big sign of relief when, in the wake of the resounding victory of the PNP [People's National Party] the other political parties pledged their maximum support and cooperation to the incoming civilian administration of Dr Limann in its efforts to redress the situation. In line with the demands for national survival and the avowed commitment of Dr Limann to an open government, an inter-party consultative machinery was formed to provide for the political parties represented in Parliament of forum for the exchange of ideas on national affairs with a view to generating a congenial atmosphere for the orderly reconstruction of the nation.

Dr Limann's administration, conscious of the challenges and the boundless expectations of the people, has, however, decided to pick his way carefully through the maze of problems facing the nation with a view to avoiding half-baked and ad hoc solutions, all in an attempt to gear its strategy to preempt the alarmist pronouncements of certain individuals sitting on the side line and only interested in making political capital out of the present hardship. The ailing economy needs, as it were, painstaking meditation, and this is precisely the strategy being adopted by the Limann administration in order to lay a solid foundation for sustained national recovery and build a better future for all. Consistent with this commitment, the government has, therefore, elaborated a plan of action highlighted by the president's address to Parliament last November and subsequently expressed in the budget proposals presented by the minister of finance and economic planning, Dr Amon Nikoi. All these are geared to curtaining the high cost of living through a short-term program of increased food production as well as harnessing and redirecting resources to achieve efficiency for all sectors of the national economy over a long time.

The government faces severe odds. With the mounting oil bill that affects every sector of the economy, the government is consbrained to wage its battle on too many fronts. Sadly enough, there is lately a discernible trend of criticism of the government for what is alleged to represent [word indistinct] inaction and lack of a (?rigid) sense of mission. To some people, the inability of the government to flood the market with goods 6 months after being in office is highly suggestive of its gross ineptitude. But there is also the greater need to realize that the supply of essential commodites, drugs and spare parts cannot be divorced from the greater concern to lay a solid basis for economic recovery and growth. Extreme caution is, therefore, needed in these turbulent times in any attempt to set out our national priorities. It is against this background that the recent call by Dr John Bilson on Dr Limann to step down honorably must be critically examined. The solution to the country's problems does not lie in the resignation of any individual, be he a president or not. It lies in the concerted and determined efforts of all Ghanaians to join in the crusade of national reconstruction. Surely, it was for this and other reasons that political leaders were recently invited by the council of state representing the highest advisory body in the land to pool all minds toward our national redemption.

PAPER CALLS FOR END TO 'GLORIFYING' COUP ATTEMPTS

AB061702 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 6 May 80

[Press Review]

[Excerpt] The PUNCH continues to express concern about the activities of some pockets of military adventurers seeking to wreck the current constitutional rule. The paper makes it clear that after 12 years of dishonorable military rule, Ghanaians wish to live under constitutional rule, whatever its shortcomings. The PUNCH fails to see the wisdom in the recent agitation that the military personnel arrested for allegedly trying to create confusion should be brought to open trial or have their names published in the nation's media. In the first place, the PUNCH thinks that coup attempts should cease to enjoy glorified banner headlines which, it says, only serve to motivate other groups. Secondly, the constitution accords full recognition to the army as a sensitive security organization with a peculiar disciplinary machinery which empowers it to establish court martials to try dissidents. The calls for an open trial are thus hypocritical, and any agitation for this only serves to expose intellectual orchestrated collusion with the reactionary forces of national instability.

IVORY COAST

AUTHORITIES REPORT SUCCESSES IN DRUG OPERATIONS

AB062050 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 6 May 80 p 7

[Excerpts] The police and the gendarmerie distinguished themselves during the first 5 months of 1980 by achieving considerable successes in the struggle against the drug traffic in Abidjan and the interior of the country. Last February, members of the Abobo-Gare police station arrested a drug peddler and seized 107 kilos of cannabis. Earlier, the national drug brigade had dismantled a network for the distribution of "the week that makes one mad" by carrying out arrests in Abobo-Gare and Adzope. Thirty kilos of cannabis were discovered during the inquiries of the national drug brigade.

Early in April, the gendarmerie brigade at Abengourou, acting in close cooperation with local officials of the department of water and forest resources, arrested a dangerous drug supplier and seized 101 kilos of Indian hemp.

LIBERIA

STUDENTS PRESENT DEMANDS TO PEOPLE'S REDEMPTION COUNCIL

AB061152 Paris AFP in English 0414 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Monrovia, 6 May (AFP)--The Liberian Union of Students (LINSU) called on the country's military rulers Monday to stop riding around in the ousted regime's luxury limousines and to say when they would hand power back to civilians.

In a list of demands presented at a meeting in support of the ruling people's Redemption Council, which overthrew [words indistinct] William Tolbert last month, the students proposed the setting up of a people's advisory commission (?composed of wise men and women) which would advise the council.

The demands included free education, redistribution of the lands of the rich, and the use of the offices of Masonic lodges for more serious activities.

The document also questioned the behavior of members of the council and the balance of the country's ethnic groups on it. Some see it as over-favorable to the Krahns, the ethnic group of the head of state, 28-year-old Master Sergeant Samuel Doe, which comprises only five percent of the population. The students also called on the PRC to broaden its base to include at least two soldiers from each of the country's counties, not so far represented, and from each military or paramilitary unit.

The code of conduct they want the government to adopt for itself would include the publication within (?20) years of its [words indistinct] financial assets. Advising government members to avoid the temptation to drive around in the big French and American cars of the Tolbert regime, that the people were grumbling that you are doing things which Tolbert and his club mates were doing [as received]

The government meanwhile detained for questioning Monday Rufus Darpoh, editor of the Monrovia paper, the REDEEMER, after the paper printed a letter from a reader complaining about such visible luxury and about overenthusiastic demonstrations (by) Krahns.

Last Friday, Michael Goldsmith, a reporter for the American news agency, the Association Press, was arrested and interrogated for seven hours after security police mistook a message from his employers in Paris for a personal message from an opponent of the regime.

FORMER REGIONAL OFFICIALS RELEASED FROM DETENTION

AB061833 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1755 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Seven former local officials of the Tolbert government detained in Sanniquellis have been released from detention by order of the head of state, Master Sergeant Samuel Kanyon Doe. Those released included the former local chairman for Nimba County and the dissolved True Whig Party, (Emmanuel Bolaze); former county employee (Samuel K. Bailly); paramount chief C. (Slomo), former Lamco magistrate James Harris and County Inspector Robert (Gafar). Also released from detention were paramount chief (Samuel Geoze) and former revenue collector (Alfred Sand).

Meanwhile, informed sources in Sanniquellie said an intensive search continues for the former administrative assistant to the former superintendent of Nimba County, J. William (Tie), who is still at large.

MALI

TRAORE DENIES PLANS TO SELL STATE-OWNED COMPANIES

AB061210 Paris AFP in English 1148 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Bamako, 6 May (AFP)--President Moussa Traore denied here last night that Mali planned to sell off at a discount its state-owned companies, which, he said, remain the framework of our national economy.

In an apparent reference to recent critiques of Mali's state sector in the French and Senegalese press, he added: The best response that we can give to detractors...be they at home or abroad, is our serious approach to work and our high sense of duty and national interest.

General Traore, who had announced in March that Mali would open some of its debt-plagued state companies to private capital, was responding yesterday to a motion of support from the state enterprises. It was read to him by Bakary Karambe, general secretary of the Mali National Workers Union, after a march by workers backing the government.

Mr Karambe denounced the press campaign insidiously organized against our country, its institutions and notably its state enterprises and said that there was an attempt to liquidate them by making them seem to be budget-eating and wasteful. He said that the state sector employed 14,000 workers who could not be put out of work without creating a social crisis of incalculable consequences. Some of the recent articles on Mali, which is in the midst of a serious budget crunch, have said that the government is practically the only employer in the country and that productive investment has been neglected.

Workers' Demonstration

AB061826 Bamako Domestic Service in Ffench 1300 GMT 6 May 80

[Excerpts] A demonstration in favor of state companies and enterprises and for the defense of democratic institutions took place yesterday. Workers in Bamako and its outskirts of Kaki, Koulikoro and Baguineta yesterday answered the call of the executive bureau of the Malian National Workers Union, UNTM. Yesterday's march was aimed at testing the UNTM's capacity to mobilize its militants in favor of just causes. In this connection, the march was successful considering the massive participation of the workers. It proved the UNTM's manifest determination to defend the country's institutions and insure the well-being of all the workers. The march was also aimed at countering the press campaign treacherously organized and conducted against our state companies and enterprises, which some people want to see liquidated by the allegation that they are parasites.

In this connection, the president of the republic cleared away all misunderstanding by giving the assurance that the state sector will not only be safeguarded but also strengthened. There was never any question of selling off our state companies and enterprises dirt cheap, emphasized the president of the republic, because they are the backbones of our economy.

NIGERIA

SENATE PRESIDENT, FOREIGN MINISTER TO ATTEND TITO FUNERAL

AB061812 Lagos International Service in English 1630 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] A presidential delegation is leaving tonight for Belgrade to attend the burial of President Josip Broz Tito, which will take place on Thursday. The delegation, which will be led by the president of the senate, Dr Joseph Wayas, will include the minister of external affairs, Prof Ishaya Audu, and some government officials.

President Shagari has already sent a message of condolence on behalf of the government and people of Nigeria on the death of the Yugoslav leader.

ROK MINISTER DELIVERS CHOE MESSAGE TO SHAGARI

AB070850 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 7 May 80

[Text] The Korean leader, Mr Kyu-ha Choe, has commended the mature leadership of President Shehu Shagari since assuming office. The commendation was contained in a special message from Mr Choe to President Shagari. The letter was delivered yesterday by that country's minister of energy resources, Mr Yun-se Yang. President Choe stressed the desire of his country to strengthen the existing relations and widen areas of cooperation with Nigeria. In his remark, President Shehu Shagari expressed satisfaction with (?the trade relations) between the two countries, adding that Nigeria would welcome Korea's technological experience in the execution of her development program.

Earlier, the Korean minister said that the visit would afford him the opportunity to identify areas of possible assistance to Nigeria. Mr Yang told the president that (?rural) development programs in Korea had attained a level at which farmers earned as much income as people engaged in other occupations.

SIERRA LEONE

PRESIDENT STEVENS PAYS TRIBUTE TO TITO

AB061710 Freetown Domestic Service in English 0555 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] In a tribute to the late Josip Broz Tito, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Dr Siaka Stevens said: With his death the whole world mourns not only the death of a unique statesman but also the end of an era. For, indeed, the president went on, the world has known few men of such stature who have fought so bravely and tirelessly for world peace and freedom of oppressed people.

President Stevens said that Tito's entire life, from his birth in 1892, was one protracted campaign to free man from domination. Dr Stevens emphasized that the best testimony of his political achievement has unquestionably been his ability to mold, hold together and direct, with decisvieness, the course and aspirations of a country with so many diversities. President Stevens said he achieved this with force, but through his readiness to adapt to changing political circumstances.

Dr Stevens concluded his tribute by saying that with the passing away of such a remarkable man, Yugoslavia, and indeed, the rest of the world, is a lot poorer. At the paying of tribute ceremony where the foreign minister, Dr Abdulai Conteh, the secretary of the president, Mr (Abdul Karim), and the permanent secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, (Mr Victor Semina).

USSR PRESENTS PATROL VESSEL TO SIERRA LEONE

AB061721 Freetown Domestic Service in English 0655 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] President Siaka Stevens has been speaking about the need for Sierra Leone's territorial waters to be properly guarded to protect the country's fishing rights. At a ceremony at Queen Elizabeth II (?yard) at (Kandom) yesterday morning, where the Soviet ambassador in Sierra Leone, Mr Aleksandr Vorozhtosov, formally handed over a patrol vessel to the government of Sierra Leone, President Stevens said the vessel was a fulfilment of a long desire of necessity to protect our territorial waters. His excellency added that the gift will further strengthen the already good ties of friendship between Sierra Leone and the Soviet Union.

In making his presentatation Ambassador Vorozhtsov said it was a great honor and pleasure for him to present the vessel to Sierra Leone, which is intended for use in the country's fishing vessels service to guard the territorial waters. He said the Soviet Government is ready to render all possible assistance to the friendly people of Sierra Leone in their struggle for economic and social emancipation and progress.

Recalling the recent 110th anniversary of the great Soviet leader, Vladimir Lenin, which was celebrated on April 22, Ambassador Vorozhtsov said the Soviet people continue to pursue a policy of peace and cooperation with all nations, especially developing states. He expressed the hope the gift will be a further small contribution to the ties of sincere friendship so happily existing between the two countries.

President Stevens was later introduced to the Soviet captain of the vessel, Capt (Aleksander Kostolov), who in turn introduced the Soviet crew which will train the Sierra Leone crew to man the vessel. President Stevens and party were taken on a cruise on the vessel during which lunch was served on board.

TOGO

EYADEMA SENDS CONDOLENCES TO YUGOSLAVIAN PEOPLE

AB061020 Lome Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 5 May 80

[Excerpt] President Eyadema has sent a message of condolences to His Excellency Lazar Kolisevski, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, on the occasion of the death of Marshal Tito. We have learned with deep sorrow of the death of Marshal Broz Tito, who was a very great head of state of exceptional stature both at home and abroad. He had always proved to be (?very) demanding whenever the honor and interests of his country were at stake. He was the great champion and guide of the Nonaligned Movement who managed to give developing nations an efficient weapon against imperialism and colonialism and his loss caused deep (?concern)--difficult to overcome--among these countries. The Togolese Government and its vanguard party join me to express to you and the Yugoslav people our keen and sincere condolences.

High regards, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema, founding chairman of the Togolese People's Rally, president of the Republic of Togo

ALGERIA'S FLN DELEGATION DEPARTS, COMMUNIQUE ISSUED

AB060905 Lome LA NOUVELLE MARCHE in French 23 Apr 80 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] The four-member Algerian National Liberation Front (FLN) delegation which had been in our capital since Thursday, within the framework of the friendly ties between our two states, left our country yesterday afternoon.

This delegation, which held several meetings with the permanent leading members of the RPT [Togolese People's Rally], was also received at PYA by the founding president of the RPT and president of the republic, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema. A joint communique was issued at the end of the visit.

Joint Communique

At the invitation of the Togolese People's Rally a delegation of the Algerian National Liberation Front led by Mr Adami Abdalah, member of the Central Committee and national commissioner of the party was in Togo from 17 to 22 April 1980. During its visit the FLN delegation was received by the founding president of the RPT and president of the republic, Gen Gnassingbe Eyadema.

During their meeting the founding president of the Togolese People's Rally congratulated President Chadli Bendjedid for his brilliant election as secretary general of the FLN and president of his country. He spoke to the delegation about the policy of a liberal economy in Togo and the need to consolidate the Organization of African Unity. The founding president expressed his admiration for the courageous policy adopted by Algeria to pursue the aims of national development.

The FLN delegation delivered a message from President Chadli Bendjedid to the founding president congratulating him for his outstanding election as president of his country. It laid emphasis on his recent courageous action, that of going to Chad in an attempt to seek an end to the armed struggle which is presently tearing the brothers of that sister nation apart.

During its visit the FLN delegation met with RPT officials. During their discussions, which were centered on political issues, the two delegations exchanged their experiences in the fields of national development, political organization, secular traditions and the fight against colonialism.

Afterwards the two delegations carefully examined the situation prevailing on the African Continent in particular and in the world in general. With regard to Africa they consider that imperialist and neocolonialist actions are aimed at blocking the total liberation of the continent by creating and maintaining artificial tensions between the African peoples and by sharpening contradictions in order to turn the masses away from the task of nation-building.

The two nations noted that all these actions also tend to create zones of permanent confrontation to enable the imperialists to maintain their hold on the resources of the African Continent, to hinder natural cooperation between African countries and to destroy the ties of solidarity between them. They went on to express their satisfaction with the fact that in spite of all the maneuvers and obstacles that the imperialists and neocolonialists put before them, the African people continue to score brilliant victories. In this regard the two delegations welcomed the success of the Zimbabwean people and expressed their pleasure at the brilliant election of Robert Mugabe as prime minister of the independent state. They reaffirmed their unconditional support for the peoples of Namibia and South Africa who are faced with the barbarous and inhuman policy of the apartheid and racist leaders.

The two delegations, which are preoccupied with the predominant situation in the northwestern parts of the continent, a situation characterized by a dangerous evolution of events, renewed their support for the Saharan people and their sole representative, the POLISARIO, to exercise their rights to self determination and independence in accordance with the relevant resolutions of the UN, the OAU and the nonaligned conference.

After welcoming the peace agreement reached between Maruitania and the POLISARIO the two delegations paid homage to the efforts made by the OAU ad hoc committee to apply the recommendations aimed at making good the rights of the Saharan people and guaranteeing peace and security in the region.

On Chad, the two delegations launched an urgent appeal to the Chadian brothers asking them to surmount their differences and fight for national unity. Though they admit that the Chadian problems must be solved by the Chadian people themselves and within the framework of the Lagos accords, they call on all Africans to use their initiative in finding a rapid solution to this painful African problem.

The two delegations also think that the OAU is the privileged instrument for achieving the ideals of peace, solidarity and independence in Africa.

In view of the deteriorating situation in the Middle East following Israel's determination to maintain its policy of occupying Arab lands, the two delegations expressed their intense concern over the tense climate existing in the region and consider that any approach to the settlement of this crisis must inevitably be worked out with the PLO, which is the sole representatives of the Palestinian people. The two delegations reaffirmed their total support for the Palestinian people in their fight to regain their homeland.

In view of the problem of the presence of foreign powers in Africa and in other parts of the world, a presence which poses a great threat to peace, the two delegations reaffirmed their adherence to the principles and objectives of nonalignment and expressed their satisfaction with the increasing importance of the movement in the international arena.

The two delegations studied economic issues. They consider that the political independence which was so dearly won by the majority of African nations did not bring along economic development for the advent of a more just society. They note that Africa is in fact the privileged victim of domination, and exploitation by the imperialist powers and the multinational firms; it remains the continent of illiteracy and ignorance and the source from which the imperialists draw their raw materials with impunity.

They reaffirmed that it is only with the establishment of a new world economic order that the interests of the people of the developing countries may be safeguarded. They stress the need to create objective conditions for this order to be achieved within the framework of the north-south dialog.

The two delegations are convinced that inter-African economic cooperation free from any foreign domination and the planning of complementary and joint economies which will be less dependent on international monopoly and trusts may lead to the setting up of a new world economic order.

It is for this reason that the two delegations welcome the creation of ECOWAS and highly appreciate the efforts being made by the member states to consolidate and develop its harmoniously.

The two delegations note that Arab-African cooperation which one hopes for needs to be reactivated. Thus, they express their desire to see the member states of the Arab League and of the OAU engaged in talks with a view to formulating concrete proposals.

The Algerian delegation has invited a delegation of the Togolese People's Rally to undertake an official visit to Algeria. The delegation of the Togolese People's Rally accepted this invitation with pleasure.

At the end of this meeting, the FLN delegation expressed its hearty thanks for the warm, brotherly and sincere welcome it received during its stay in the Republic of Togo.

The participants at this meeting were: On the Algerian side, apart from His Excellency Mr Abdelghani Kesri, ambassador of the Popular and Democratic Republic of Algeria there were: Mr Abdallah Adami, member of the Central Committee and national commissioner of the party; Mr Kamel Bouchama, member of the Central Committee and president of the GSE [Socialist Management of Businesses] subcommission; Mr Boumendjel Bousnane, national commissioner of the party; Mohammed Kadid, chairman of the subcommission for political training.

On the Togolese side were: Mr Ayite Miverdor, member of the Political Bureau and permanent director of the RPT; Mr Yaya Moulou, member of the Political Bureau and director of the police school; Mr Apedo-Amah, member of the Central Committee and president of the National Assembly; Mr Gassou, member of the Central Committee and minister of rural development; Mr Kpetigo, member of the Central Committee and minister of industries and state firms; Mr Tohalim Tchaa Koza, member of the Central Committee and general delegate of the JRPT [Youth of the Togolese People's Rally]; Mr Blakime, deputy secretary of the Lome town committee; Mr Cheaka A. personal undersecretary of the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation; and Ahianor, minister of youth, culture and sports.

EEC OFFICIAL ARRIVES TO MEET WITH CABINET MEMBERS

AB060857 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 0730 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Mr (Klaus Meyer), director general in charge of development within the European Economic Community, arrived yesterday morning in our capital. He is expected to call on several members of government including the prime minister, Dr Joseph Conombo; the minister for external affairs, Mr Moussa Kargougou; the minister of plan and cooperation, Mr George Sonogoh.

This morning, Mr (Meyer) will have a working session at the conference hall of the ministry of plan and cooperation. In the afternoon he will visit the secretary general of the CEAO [West African Economic Community]. At 1600 he will inaugurate the marigots of Morolaba; at 1730, he will be received in audience by the head of state; then, at 1900 the minister of plan and cooperation will hold a reception in his honor and at 2030, a dinner will be held for him by the head of state.

BRIEFS

FRG LOAN TO GHANA--Ghana and West Germany today signed three separate loan agreements in Accra for the development of the country's transport system. The loans include 75.2 million deutsche marks for the development of the Volta Lake Transport System, 12.8 million marks for the rehabilitation of the Volta Lake ferry and 14.4 million marks for the rehabilitation of the Lower Volta bridge. [Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 5 May 80 AB]

ANGOLA

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR YUGOSLAVIA FOR TITO FUNERAL

AB061518 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Ambrosio Lukoki, member of the Political Bureau of the MPLA Workers Party, left Luanda for the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia at dawn this morning at the head of an important delegation to represent the People's Republic of Angola at the funeral of Marshal Tito. The delegation includes the secretary of the Central Committee in charge of external relations, (Alfonso Vando de Ibinda), and the director of political affairs of the Ministry of External Affairs, (Olga Lima).

Ambrosio Lukoki and his entourage were seen off at the 4 February International Airport by the deputy minister of external affairs, Venancio Moura and by the Yugoslav ambassador to Luanda.

PRESIDENT DECLARES PERIOD OF MOURNING FOR TITO

AB061526 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Following the death of the chairman of the League of Communists of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Marshal Josif Broz Tito, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, in a statement handed to the press yesterday, has declared a period of mourning throughout the country. All flags at the state corporations will fly at half mast and all sporting and entertainment events are banned. This period of mourning, which was effective from this morning, will last until at 0800 on (?8) May.

MINISTER OF HOME TRADE DEPARTS FOR VISIT TO ROMANIA

AB061532 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] The Angolan minister of home trade, Carlos Alberto van Dunen, left Luanda very early this morning for Bucharest on an official visit at the invitation of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania. During his Romanian stay, the duration of which was not disclosed, Carlos Alberto van Dunen will acquaint himself with the organization of domestic trade in Romania, especially the distribution network for goods in rural and urban areas.

CONGOLESE FINANCE MINISTER ARRIVES IN LUANDA

AB061353 Luanda Domestic Service in French 1100 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Congolese Finance Minister Mr Henri Lopes arrived in Luanda from Brazzaville yesterday morning bearing a message from the Congolese president, Denis Sassou-n'guesso, to his Angolan counterpart, Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

Mr Henri Lopes, who is also a member of the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party, is accompanied on his trip by Mr (Bengue), financial and administrative director of the Congolese sugar plant, and by John Matthias, head of a department at the Congolese Central Bank.

On the content of the message he is bearing, President N'guesso's envoy disclosed that it concerned the strengthening of ties between the two parties, that is, the MPLA Workers Party and the Congolese Labor Party, and between the People's Republic of Angola and the People's Republic of the Congo. The Congolese finance minister was welcomed on arrival by his Angolan counterpart, Ismael Martins.

MADAGASCAR

PRESIDENT SENDS MESSAGE OF CONDOLENCE TO YUGOSLAVIA

AB061233 Paris AFP in French 0823 GMT 6 May 80

[Text] Antananarive 6 May (AFP)--President Didier Ratsiraka sent a message of condolence to Mr Lazar Kolisevski, president of the SFRY Presidency on Monday evening. In the message, the president expressed the profound sorrow of the Malagasy people, the National Front for the Defense of Revolution, the Supreme Council of the Revolution and the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, as well as his own, on hearing the death of Comrade Josif Broz Tito.

Continuing, the head of state stated that, as a heroic revolutionary fighter, the name of Tito will remain engraved both in the history of the liberation struggle of oppressed peoples and in the records of the nonaligned movement, of which he is the founding father and the first chairman. In conclusion, the Malagasy president addressed his deepest condolences to the Yugoslav people and the family of the deceased.

MOZAMBIQUE

CUBAN MINISTER ARRIVES IN MAPUTO FOR ECONOMIC TALKS

LD051238 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 5 May 80 EA

[Text] Hector Rodriguez Llompart, minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation of the Republic of Cuba, arrived in Maputo early yesterday evening on a working visit. Hector Rodriguez was received on arrival by Mario da Graca Machungo, member of the Permanent Political Committee of the Frelimo Party and minister of planning and agriculture.

Speaking to reporters of the newspaper NOTICIAS, Minister Hector Rodriguez said his visit was within the framework of strengthening existing economic relations between the Peoples Republic of Mozambique and the Republic of Cuba.

The Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation, of which Minister Hector Rodriguez is president, is an organization concerned with foreign economy, and it is within this context that Minister Hector Rodriguez is in our country heading a three-man delegation.

MAPUTO REPORTS 60 CASES OF CHOLERA, 3 DEATHS

LD062022 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 6 May 80

[Excerpts] At a meeting at the Ministry of Health, the Mozambique News Agency was informed that the ministry is making strenuous efforts to control the outbreak of cholera in the Maputo area. The measures taken by the ministry include massive vaccinations in some wards and explanations by vaccination teams to the population on the importance of vaccination and hygiene as a means of promoting healthy conditions.

From 22 April to 2 May, 60 cases of cholera were confirmed in the Maputo area. Three deaths have been registered. The outbreak was first noticed in (Nguanine) ward, and sporadic cases were later confirmed in almost all Maputo wards. A special center has been set up at Maputo central hospital for the isolation and treatment of those infected and checks on passengers at Mavalane Airport are in force.

SWAZILAND

PRIME MINISTER ARRIVES IN TAIPEI, MEETS PREMIER SUN

For reportage on the visit to Taiwan by Prime Minister Mabandla Dlamini and party, see the Taiwan section of the 6 May and subsequent issues of the Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT.

ZIMBABWE

MUGABE ADDRESSES INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR

LD061646 Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1254 GMT 5 May 80 CA

[Speech by Prime Minister Robert Mugabe on 5 May at Zimbabwe International Trade Fair--live]

[Text] Your Excellency the president, honorable ministers, your worship the mayor, distinguished members of the diplomatic corps, ladies and gentlemen: I am particularly delighted to have been given the opportunity to address you today, since it is fitting that this, my first major public engagement following the attainment of our independence, should be to open Zimbabwe's shop window to the world.

As a pragmatic politician, I am a firm believer of the axiom that sound politics must be based on sound economics. [applause] Those of you who have followed events on this continent in recent weeks will recognize my government's desire to get immediately involved in this process and to identify with the new developments and thinking that have so recently emerged from the two economic summit conferences in Lusaka and Lagos, respectively. No state anywhere in the world can call itself truly independent until it has achieved economic self-reliance. [applause] We in Zimbabwe are indeed fortunate. Given the generous and urgent financial injection we require to complete our reconstruction and resettlement program following the liberation struggle, our potential becomes limitless. Our vast human resources, expertly trained, coupled with the beneficiation of our natural resources by an enlightened primary and sophisticated secondary industry will not only make self-reliance possible but also turn us into a major producer of those commodities so urgently needed by the rest of Africa and indeed in other parts of the world.

In the short time that I have had to visit some of the exhibits, I am both impressed and totally convinced that we can meet this challenge and would like to congratulate the organizers of the Zimbabwe International Trade Fair for their splendid achievements in ensuring the success of trade fair 1980. Now that we have our independence our trade fair can be said to be truly international. As is evident from the presence of those countries who at short notice have managed to present national exhibits, this spirit of reconciliation which I called for after my election victory is also evident in the theme which has been adopted for this year's trade fair. I refer here of course to "a new horizon, a new future."

I do not propose to dwell on the past today. As the trade fair's theme implies, it is to new horizons that we must dedicate ourselves in the task of building up our country in order to ensure the future for those who follow. Now that Zimbabwe has free access to world markets, events such as this trade fair assume a much greater importance than they have done for many years. This the first Zimbabwe International Trade Fair is our shop window not only for the many and varied products of Zimbabwean industry but also for the products of foreign exhibitors. Let us not forget that trade is a two-way business. Our trade fair provides an opportunity for our trading partners to get to know our products and our capabilities and to show what they in turn can sell to Zimbabwe, particularly in the field of modern machinery and equipment, which we do not yet produce.

To be successful, an industry must sell its products. And to do this it must advertise them. Trade fair gives manufacturers a golden opportunity for displaying their products to both local and overseas buyers, resulting in increased sales in both the internal and external markets. Additional sales mean greater productivity, which is essential to the development of our country. It is up to us all to provide employment for our people, to create the goods which our people require and, above all, to create the wealth which will enable us to build a propserous future for the country. Government will do as much as it can to encourage the development of business activity, but the main responsibility rests with the individual company or businessman to take the lead in developing his business not only for the benefit of himself but also for that of his employees and Zimbabwe generally. [applause]

The promotion of our exports has assumed vital significance for Zimbabwe as a source of foreign exchange and in pursuance of developing economic cooperation with other countries, particularly on this continent. At the southern African heads of state summit meeting held in Lusaka last month and more recently in Lagos, to which I earlier referred, Zimbabwe committed itself to pursue a policy aimed at the economic liberation and integrated development of national economies.

Trade and economic development cannot be separated, and what you see at this year's trade fair is the start of a continuing process of growth to the eventual good not only of Zimbabwe, but also of our neighbors and other trading partners. At the Lusaka summit, Zimbabwe assumed particular responsibility for a food security plan. If any evidence was needed of our ability to produce food not only for ourselves but also for those less fortunate than we are, then take a look at some of the exhibits here at the trade fair. On the agricultural side you will be impressed, I am sure, by the excellent exhibits featuring prime slaughter cattle for which Matabeleland is, of course, famous. Agricultural machinery and implements are very much in the fore, spread over the open sites of trade fair. In the (?Elm and Brown) Hall, there is a combined exhibit put on by the Food Manufacturers Association as well as several privately owned exhibits, also featuring a wide range of consumer foodstuffs.

I know that the organizers of trade fair have their sights set on a bumper fair for 1981 and that they have a number of development plans in hand. I make specific mention of this as an example which all of us should follow. Let us get on with the job, taking a positive approach in moving towards a bigger and better tomorrow.

Hitherto I have spoken about trade, and before I close I should like to touch on the question of investment for the benefit of our overseas visitors and those amongst you that are associated with local subsidiaries of overseas companies. I urge you once again to address yourselves to the plan of action adopted by us and other participants at the Lagos summit. In order that we meet those aspirations, it is my government's intention to persuade potential investors to consider the needs of this country first and foremost. We welcome investment, of course, but it must be Zimbabwe oriented. [applause] In other words, the majority shareholding must remain inside the country and profits must be reinvested. [applause]

The resilience of our economy under adverse conditions has been tested and proved. I am confident, therefore, that with the reestablishment of political stability Zimbabwe offers a unique opportunity for solid investments. Finally, ladies and gentlemen, I have no hesitation in persuading you that whatever your particular needs of interests may be, I am sure you will find something here that will attract your attention.

To the exhibitors and all those concerned with trade fair, may you go from strength to strength.

It only remains for me to wish our visitors success and a happy stay in Zimbabwe. It now gives me great pleasure to declare the Zimbabwe International Trade Fair 1980 open. [applause]